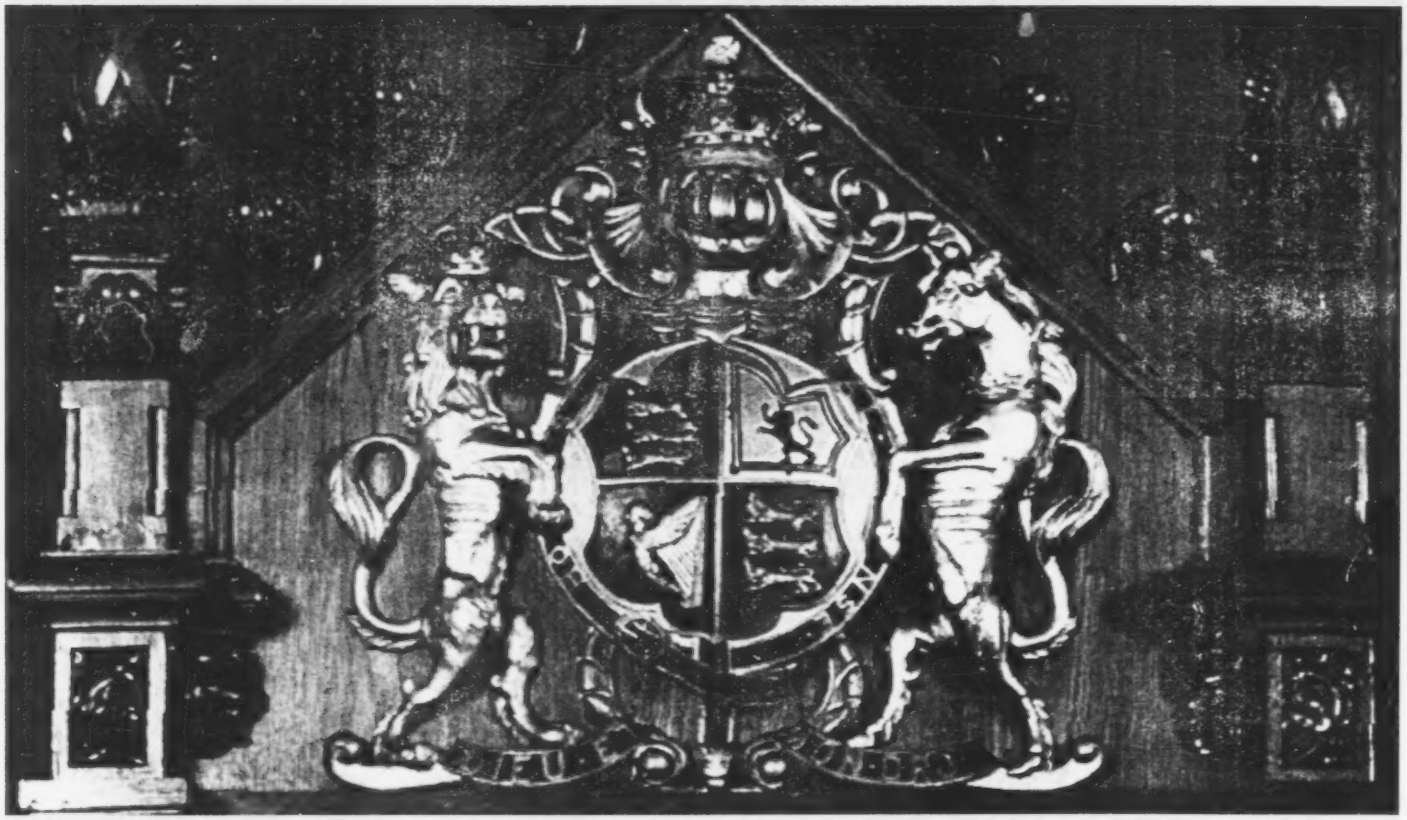
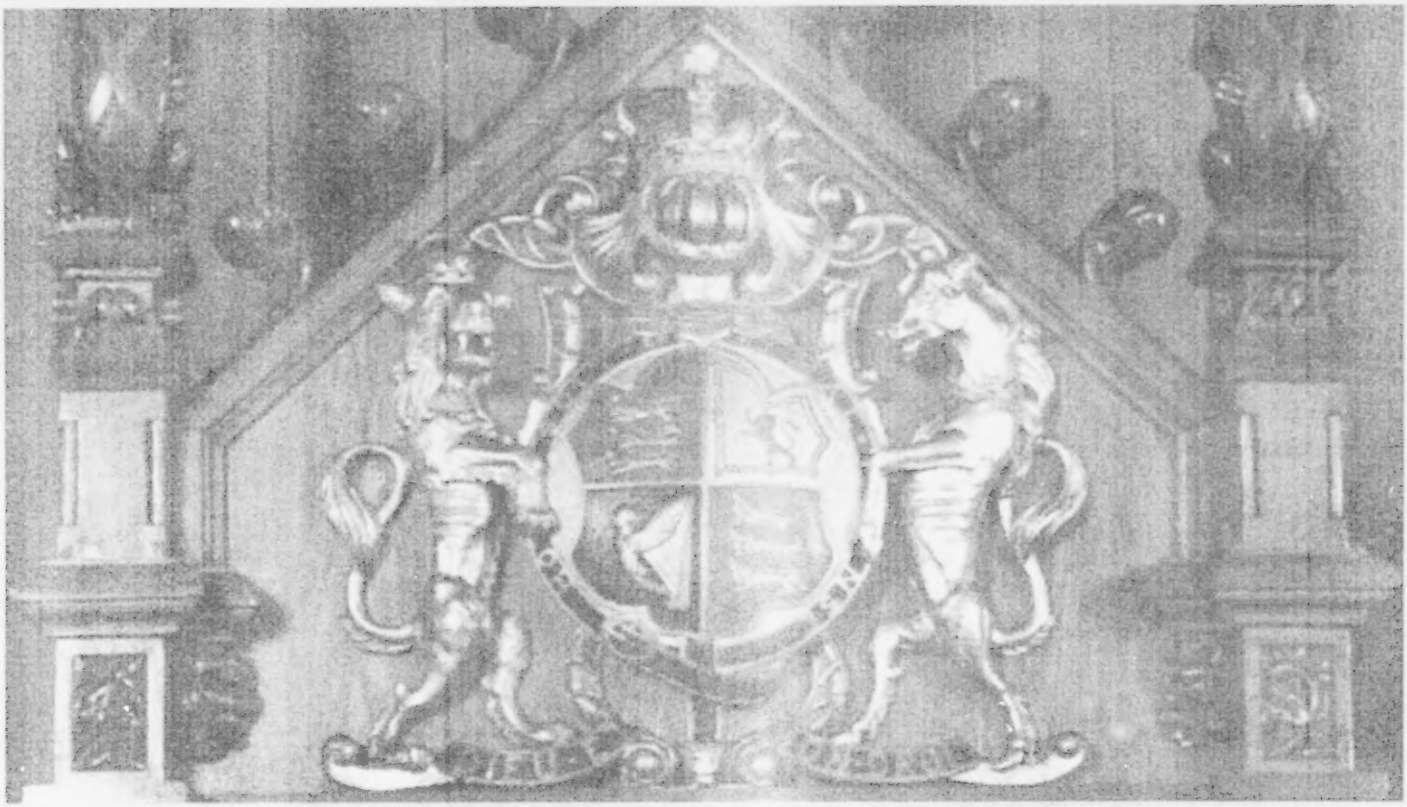
The Senate of Canada



Annual Report 2001-2002

The Senate of Canada



Annual Report 2001-2002

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The Senate of Canada

Foreword by the Speaker of the Senate of Canada

It is with great pleasure that I launch the first *Senate Annual Report*, which provides an overview of activities in the Chamber, in committees, and by individual senators during 2001-2002. I hope that the report will prove of interest to long-term Senate observers, as well as enlighten those who are new to the work of our institution.

Since Confederation, the Upper House has been a place where regional, provincial and minority interests are advocated, where legislation is examined and revised, and where national issues are investigated. It is a place where all regions are equally represented, regardless of how their populations fluctuate, to balance popular representation in the House of Commons or, as we refer to it, "the other place." Furthermore, given the nature of their mandate, senators and Senate committees can explore public policy issues in depth and relatively free from partisan political dynamics. This is the foundation on which the Senate serves Canadians.

For the most part, the Senate agenda reflects national priorities, such as the economy, health care and the environment, to name just a few. However, international events can also have an impact on work in the Chamber and in committee. Sadly, this was the case during the Senate's current reporting period, with the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001.

These acts of terrorism on North American soil propelled security, defence and immigration considerations to the forefront of the government's legislative agenda. In response, the Senate and the House of Commons undertook an urgent review of Bill C-11, *An Act respecting immigration to Canada and the granting of refugee protection to persons who are displaced, persecuted or in danger*, which was already on the *Order Paper* when the fall 2001 sittings began. The government also introduced Bill C-36, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Official Secrets Act, the Canada Evidence Act, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act and other Acts, and to enact measures respecting the registration of charities in order to combat terrorism*. The Senate Special Committee to examine Bill C-36, assigned to pre-study the bill before it passed from the House of Commons to the Senate, focused on its human rights and civil liberties implications. The committee's recommendations led many observers to remark on the key role of the Senate in ensuring changes to the more controversial elements of the legislation.

My colleagues and I are honoured by such expressions of confidence and support for the work of the Senate. As you read this report, I trust you will find its contents of interest and reach similar conclusions.

Dan Hays
Speaker of the Senate

The Senate of Canada

Foreword by the Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments

Those of us who work in the Senate Administration are keenly aware of the range of legislative work undertaken in the Senate during 2001-2002. We are proud to be a part of this institution's achievements and feel privileged to work in support of our legislators, who share our dedication to fulfilling the Senate's mandate. As a result, we are very pleased with this opportunity to share information about our activities.

Although generations of Canadians are taught that, in the words of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Senate is the house of "sober second thought," relatively few understand what this means in practical terms. This annual report provides essential information about the "what, who, why and how" of the Senate. You will discover that, while Canada's first prime minister aptly characterized the institution, there is a great deal more to know about who senators are, what they do and how they are supported in fulfilling their constitutional mandate.

This report reinforces the spirit of public service and accountability that underlies our work in the Senate. I hope that it also demonstrates to readers the major role played by the Senate in ensuring that all legislation — whether it is introduced by individual senators or the government of the day — meets the social, economic and cultural needs of Canadians.

Paul C. Bélisle
Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments

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1

"There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate and the House of Commons."

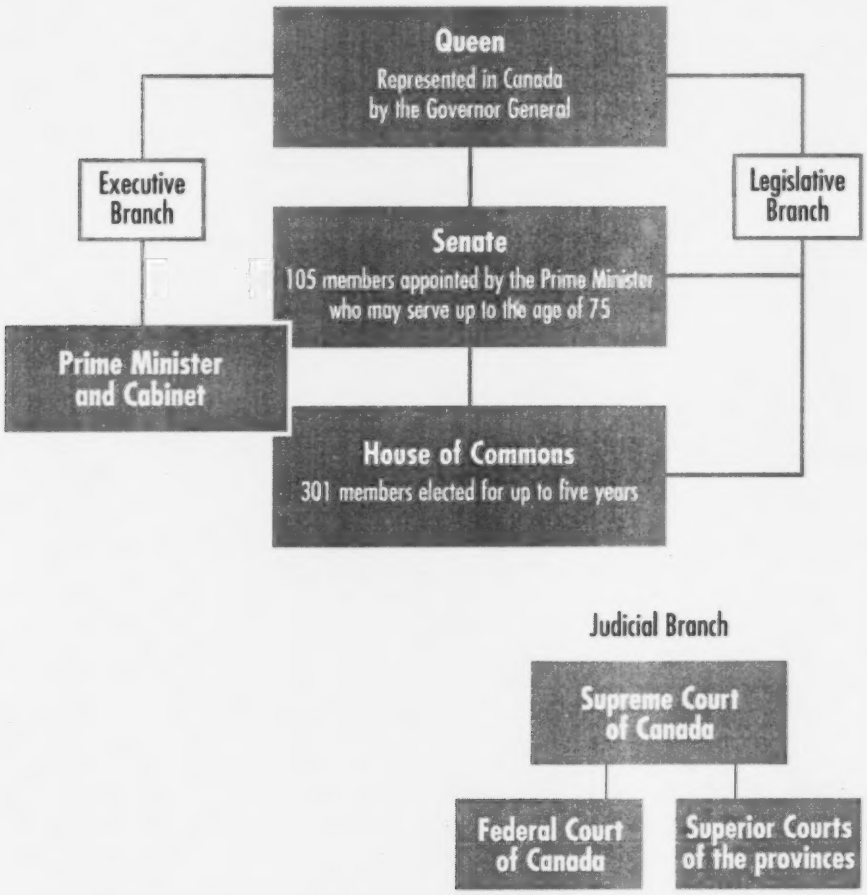
With these words, written in the *Constitution Act, 1867*, the Fathers of Confederation gave shape to Canada's Parliament.

Canada's Parliamentary System

As the figure below illustrates, Parliament serves as an instrument of government within a broader structure that includes the executive branch and the judicial branch.

The executive branch — comprised of the prime minister and the cabinet — is responsible for enacting laws, establishing national policies and conducting international affairs.

The legislative branch, or Parliament, consists of the Queen — represented by the governor general, the Senate and the House of Commons. These two bodies complement each other in their composition and functions, as described below.


Queen
Represented in Canada by the Governor General
Executive Branch
Legislative Branch
Senate
105 members appointed by the Prime Minister who may serve up to the age of 75
Prime Minister and Cabinet
House of Commons
301 members elected for up to five years
Judicial Branch
Supreme Court of Canada
Federal Court of Canada
Superior Courts of the provinces

The judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court, the Federal Court and the Superior Court of Record in the provinces. Wholly independent from the other two branches of government, the judicial branch interprets and applies Canada's laws.

The Queen, represented by the governor general: The official functions of the Head of State are carried out by the governor general, who is appointed by the Queen, on the advice of the prime minister, as her personal representative. In addition to performing important ceremonial duties, such as receiving foreign delegations and hosting official events, the governor general is responsible for summoning and dissolving Parliament, opening each parliamentary session with a speech from the Throne and giving Royal Assent to legislation.

The Senate: During the debates that led to Confederation in 1867, Sir John A. Macdonald pointed to the primary purpose of the upper house of Parliament — the Senate — as "calmly considering the legislation initiated by the popular branch and preventing any hasty or ill-considered legislation which may come from that body."

Today, the 105-member Senate continues its oversight role, reviewing legislation and investigating policy matters and issues of concern to Canadians in committee and in caucus. One of the major functions of the Senate is to represent the interests of Canada's regions, its provinces and territories, as well as its minority groups. It does this through its legislative, investigative and representative roles:

Legislative Role

- No bill can become law unless approved by the Senate.
- The Senate may adopt, delay or reject a bill.
- The Senate can initiate bills, except for "money bills" that collect or disburse federal public funds.

Investigative Role

- Individual senators use their knowledge and expertise to explore, promote awareness and seek Canadians' views on a wide range of issues.
- Members of the Senate can explore issues in depth and with relative freedom from party politics.
- Senators can raise issues for debate and investigation that may not be part of the government's parliamentary agenda.

Representative Role

- Senators can focus on the regional effects of legislation and policies, and ensure that their region's interests are considered.
- Senate membership reflects Canada's cultural diversity and is comprised of men and women from all walks of life.

The House of Commons: Also known as the Lower House, the House of Commons has 301 members, each of whom represents one electoral division. Members in the governing and opposition parties address the major issues of the day and formulate federal laws by taking part in debates and sitting on committees that investigate policy issues and review bills.

The Legislative Process

Together, senators and members of the House of Commons scrutinize legislative proposals, contributing their ideas and energy to the creation of Canada's laws. In fact, most of the daily debate in the chambers and much of the work in parliamentary committees is on legislative initiatives. Drawing on the opinions of their constituents and other interested parties, conducting in-depth research, consulting with their party caucus and guided by their personal convictions, parliamentarians take part in an ongoing process of hearing, debating and revising the government's legislation and considering the merits of the specific legislative issues before them.

Every bill must receive three readings and be passed separately by the Senate and the House of Commons before it receives Royal Assent and becomes law. This process helps to ensure that legislation is given due consideration and all parties have an opportunity to express their views.

Private bills propose laws pertaining to the powers and rights of an individual or organization. In the past, these bills were typically used to establish corporations but are rare today.

Public bills concern matters of public policy, such as taxes and spending, health and other social programs, defence and the environment. Those introduced by the government are called government bills, while those introduced by individual parliamentarians are called private members' bills. Public bills may affect the public in general or only a certain segment of the population.

How Does a Bill Become a Law?

An Overview of the Legislative Process

1. Passage through the first house (sometimes the Senate, usually the House of Commons)

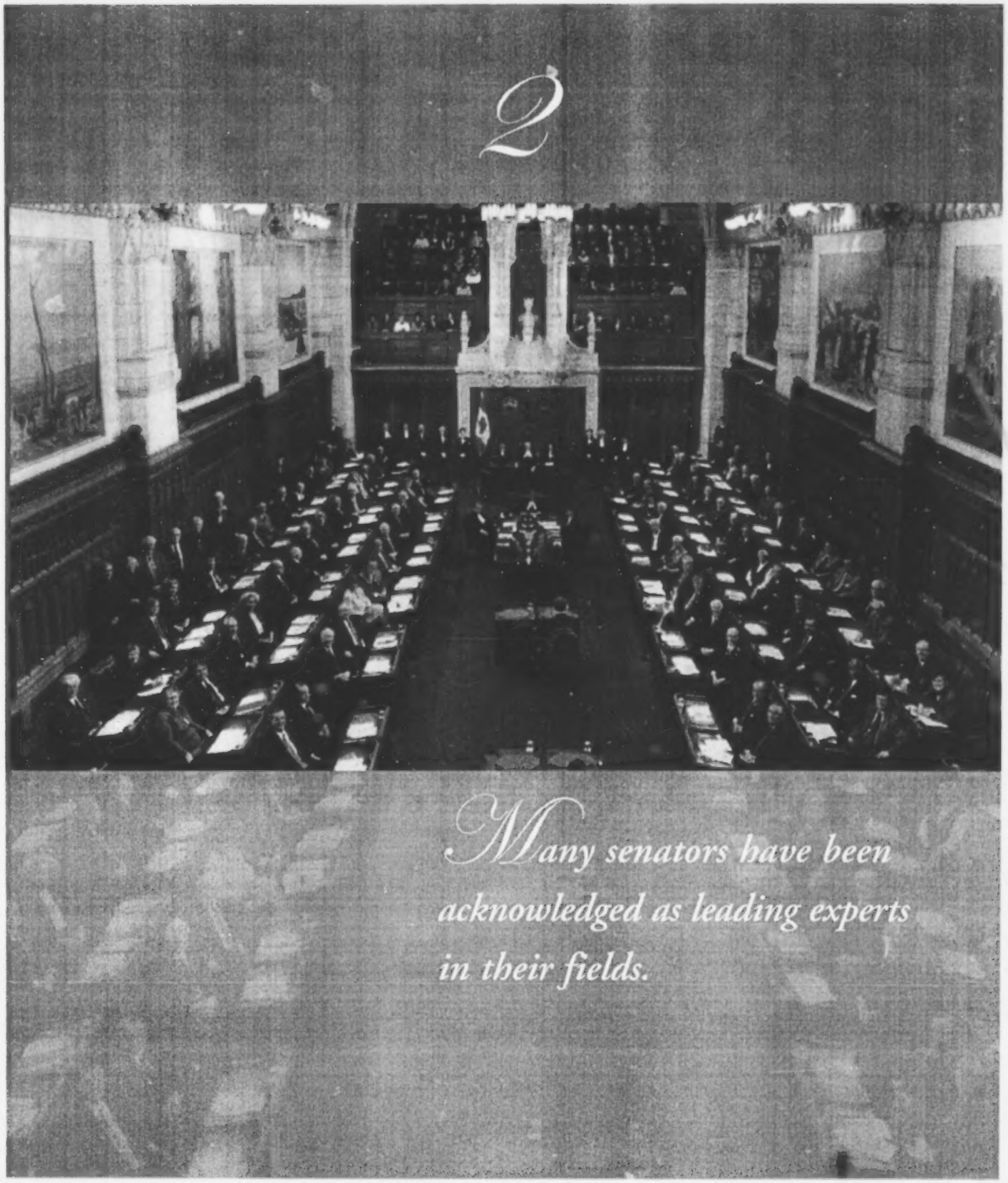
   The process in each chamber is similar:

   - First reading (the bill proposing a law is introduced, printed and circulated)
   - Second reading (the principle of the bill is debated: is the bill good policy?)
   - Committee stage
     Step one: ministers, department officials, experts and members of the public appear as witnesses before a committee*
     Step two: committee members study the bill, clause by clause
     Step three: the committee adopts a report on the bill, recommending that it be accepted as is, or with amendments, or that it not be proceeded with
   - Report stage: the committee report is considered and amendments proposed
   - Third reading: final approval of the bill; further amendments can be considered at this stage

2. Passage through the second house.

3. Royal Assent by the governor general makes the bill law.

*Note: Although a bill normally enters the committee stage after second reading, it may be sent to committee before it is adopted for second reading.



2

Many senators have been acknowledged as leading experts in their fields.

Senators at a Glance

The Senate of Canada reflects the increasing diversity of the country it serves. Senators come from a wide range of professional backgrounds, including business, law, journalism, education and medicine. Moreover, the Senate comprises men and women from a range of ethnic and religious origins.

The following "fast facts" about Canada's senators in 2001-2002 demonstrate their demographic diversity:

- Women make up one third of the Senate's membership, a higher proportion than any legislative assembly in North America.
- Ten senators were born outside of Canada.
- Six senators are of Inuit, North American Indian or Métis origin.

In Caucus

Every Wednesday morning when Parliament is in session, senators and members of the House of Commons meet together in private in their respective national party caucuses. Here they make the views of their constituents known, set parliamentary strategy and decide party policy.

Appointed by the governor general on the recommendation of the prime minister, senators must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- be a Canadian citizen
- be at least 30 years old
- own $4,000 worth of land in the province or territory they represent
- have a personal net worth of $4,000
- be resident in the province or territory for which they are appointed
- if they represent Quebec, hold real property in the Electoral Division for which they are appointed or be a resident of that division

While they serve, senators are governed by the Constitution of Canada, as well as other legislation and policies related to all parliamentarians. Senators may serve until retirement at age 75.

Senators as Representatives of Minorities and Regions

Many senators, in their role as representatives of Canada's regions and minorities, have chosen to advocate on behalf of particular interest groups. Senators have adopted a range of causes, including poverty, children's rights, language rights, anti-smoking campaigns, road safety, palliative care and peace and disarmament. They bring these issues to the attention of the Senate, as well as to the wider community. As a result of their interest, knowledge and advocacy on behalf of particular causes, many senators have been acknowledged as leading experts in their fields.

Senators on March 31, 2002

Adams, Willie
Nunavut

Andreychuk, Raynell
Saskatchewan

Angus, W. David
Quebec (Alma)

Atkins, Norman K.
Ontario (Markham)

Austin, Jack
British Columbia (Vancouver South)

Bacon, Lise
Quebec (De la Durantaye)

Members of the Senate

The Senate has 105 seats whose regional distribution is as follows:

The Maritimes	24
Ontario	24
Quebec	24
Western Canada	24
Newfoundland and Labrador	6
Northwest Territories	1
Yukon Territory	1
Nunavut	1

As of March 31, 2002, there were eight vacant seats in the Senate. The party breakdown of the 97 sitting senators was:

Liberals	62
Progressive Conservatives	30
Independents	4
Canadian Alliance	1

Senate Changes in 2001-2002

The following changes took place in Senate membership during the past year:

Eight new senators were appointed:

- Laurier L. LaPierre (Ontario)
- Viola Léger (New Brunswick)
- Mobina S.B. Jaffer (British Columbia)
- Jean Lapointe (Quebec)
- Gerard A. Phalen (Nova Scotia)
- Joseph A. Day (New Brunswick)
- Michel Biron (Quebec)
- Ron Duhamel (Manitoba)

Four senators retired:

- Erminie Cohen (New Brunswick)
- Mabel DeWare (New Brunswick)
- Léonce Mercier (Quebec)
- Sheila Finestone (Quebec)

One senator passed away:

- Maurice Simard (New Brunswick)

Baker, George
Newfoundland and Labrador

Banks, Tommy
Alberta

Beaudoin, Gérald-A.
Quebec

Biron, Michel
Quebec (Mille Isles)

Bolduc, Roch
Quebec (Golfe)

Bryden, John G.
New Brunswick

Members of the Senate Liberal Caucus

Adams, Willie
Nunavut

Austin, Jack
British Columbia (Vancouver South)

Bacon, Lise
Quebec (De la Durantaye)

Baker, George
Newfoundland and Labrador

Banks, Tommy
Alberta

Biron, Michel
Quebec (Mille Isles)

Bryden, John G.
New Brunswick

Callbeck, Catherine S.
Prince Edward Island

Carstairs, Sharon
Manitoba

Chalifoux, Thelma
Alberta

Christensen, Ione
Yukon Territory

Cook, Joan
Newfoundland and Labrador

Cools, Anne C.
Ontario (Toronto-Centre-York)

Corbin, Eymard G.
New Brunswick (Grand-Sault)

Cordy, Jane
Nova Scotia

Day, Joseph A.
New Brunswick (Saint John-Kennebecasis)

De Bané, Pierre
Quebec (De la Vallière)

Duhamel, Ronald J.
Manitoba

Fairbairn, Joyce
Alberta (Lethbridge)

Ferretti Barth, Marisa
Quebec (Repentigny)

Finnerty, Isobel
Ontario

Fitzpatrick, D. Ross
British Columbia (Okanagan-Similkameen)

Fraser, Joan
Quebec (De Lorimier)

Furey, George
Newfoundland and Labrador

Gauthier, Jean-Robert
Ontario (Ottawa-Vanier)

Gill, Aurélien
Quebec (Wellington)

Grafstein, Jerahmiel S.
Ontario (Metro Toronto)

Graham, B. Alasdair
Nova Scotia (The Highlands)

Hays, Daniel
Alberta (Calgary)

Hervieux-Payette, Céline
Quebec (Bedford)

Hubley, Elizabeth
Prince Edward Island

Jaffer, Mobina S.B.
British Columbia

Joyal, Serge
Quebec (Kennebec)

Kenny, Colin
Ontario (Rideau)

Kirby, Michael
Nova Scotia (South Shore)

Kolber, Leo
Quebec (Victoria)

Kroft, Richard H.
Manitoba

LaPierre, Laurier L.
Ontario

Lapointe, Jean
Quebec (Saurel)

Lavigne, Raymond
Quebec (Montarville)

Léger, Viola
New Brunswick (Acadie)

Losier-Cool, Rose-Marie
New Brunswick (Tracadie)

Maheu, Shirley
Quebec (Rougemont)

Mahovlich, Frank W.
Ontario (Toronto)

Milne, Lorna
Ontario (Peel County)

Moore, Wilfred P.
Nova Scotia. (Stanhope St./Bluenose)

Morin, Yves
Quebec (Lauzon)

Pearson, Landon
Ontario

Pépin, Lucie
Quebec (Shawinegan)

Phalen, Gerard A.
Nova Scotia

Poulin (Charette), Marie-P.
Ontario (Northern Ontario)

Poy, Vivienne
Ontario (Toronto)

Buchanan, John M.
Nova Scotia (Halifax)

Callbeck, Catherine S.
Prince Edward Island

Carney, Pat
British Columbia

Carstairs, Sharon
Manitoba

Chalifoux, Thelma
Alberta

Christensen, Ione
Yukon Territory

Robichaud, Fernand
New Brunswick (Saint-Louis-de-Kent)

Rompkey, William
Newfoundland and Labrador (Labrador)

Setlakwe, Raymond C.
Quebec (Les Laurentides)

Sibbeston, Nick G.
Northwest Territories

Sparrow, Herbert O.
Saskatchewan

Stollery, Peter A.
Ontario (Bloor and Yonge)

Taylor, Nicholas W.
Alberta (Sturgeon)

Tunney, James
Ontario (Grafton)

Watt, Charlie
Quebec (Inkerman)

Wiebe, John (Jack)
Saskatchewan

Members of the Progressive Conservative Caucus

Andreychuk, Raynell
Saskatchewan

Angus, W. David
Quebec (Alma)

Atkins, Norman K.
Ontario (Markham)

Beaudoin, Gérald-A.
Quebec (Rigaud)

Bolduc, Roch
Quebec (Golfe)

Buchanan, John M.
Nova Scotia (Halifax)

Carney, Pat
British Columbia

Cochrane, Ethel M.
Newfoundland and Labrador

Comeau, Gerald J.
Nova Scotia

Di Nino, Consiglio
Ontario

Doody, C. William
Newfoundland and Labrador (Harbour Main-Bell Island)

Eyton, John Trevor
Ontario

Forrestall, J. Michael
Nova Scotia (Dartmouth and the Eastern Shore)

Gustafson, Leonard J.
Saskatchewan

Johnson, Janis G.
Manitoba (Winnipeg-Interlake)

Kelleher, James F.
Ontario

Keon, Wilbert Joseph
Ontario (Ottawa)

Kinsella, Noël A.
New Brunswick (Fredericton-York-Sunbury)

LeBreton, Marjory
Ontario

Lynch-Staunton, John
Quebec (Grandville)

Meighen, Michael A.
Ontario (St. Marys)

Murray, Lowell
Ontario (Pakenham)

Nolin, Pierre Claude
Quebec (De Salaberry)

Oliver, Donald H.
Nova Scotia

Rivest, Jean-Claude
Quebec (Stadacona)

Robertson, Brenda
New Brunswick (Riverview)

Rossiter, Eileen
Prince Edward Island

Spivak, Mira
Manitoba

Stratton, Terrance R.
Manitoba (Red River)

Tkachuk, David
Saskatchewan

Canadian Alliance Senator

St. Germain, Gerry
British Columbia (Langley-Pemberton-Whistler)

Independent Senators

Lawson, Edward M.
British Columbia (Vancouver)

Pitfield, P. Michael
Ontario (Ottawa-Vanier)

Prud'homme, Marcel
Quebec (La Salle)

Roche, Douglas
Alberta (Edmonton)

Wilson, Lois (The Very Reverend)
Ontario (Toronto)

Cochrane, Ethel M.
Newfoundland and Labrador

Comeau, Gerald J.
Nova Scotia

Cook, Joan
Newfoundland and Labrador

Cools, Anne C.
Ontario (Toronto-Centre-York)

Corbin, Eymard G.
New Brunswick (Grand-Sault)

Cordy, Jane
Nova Scotia

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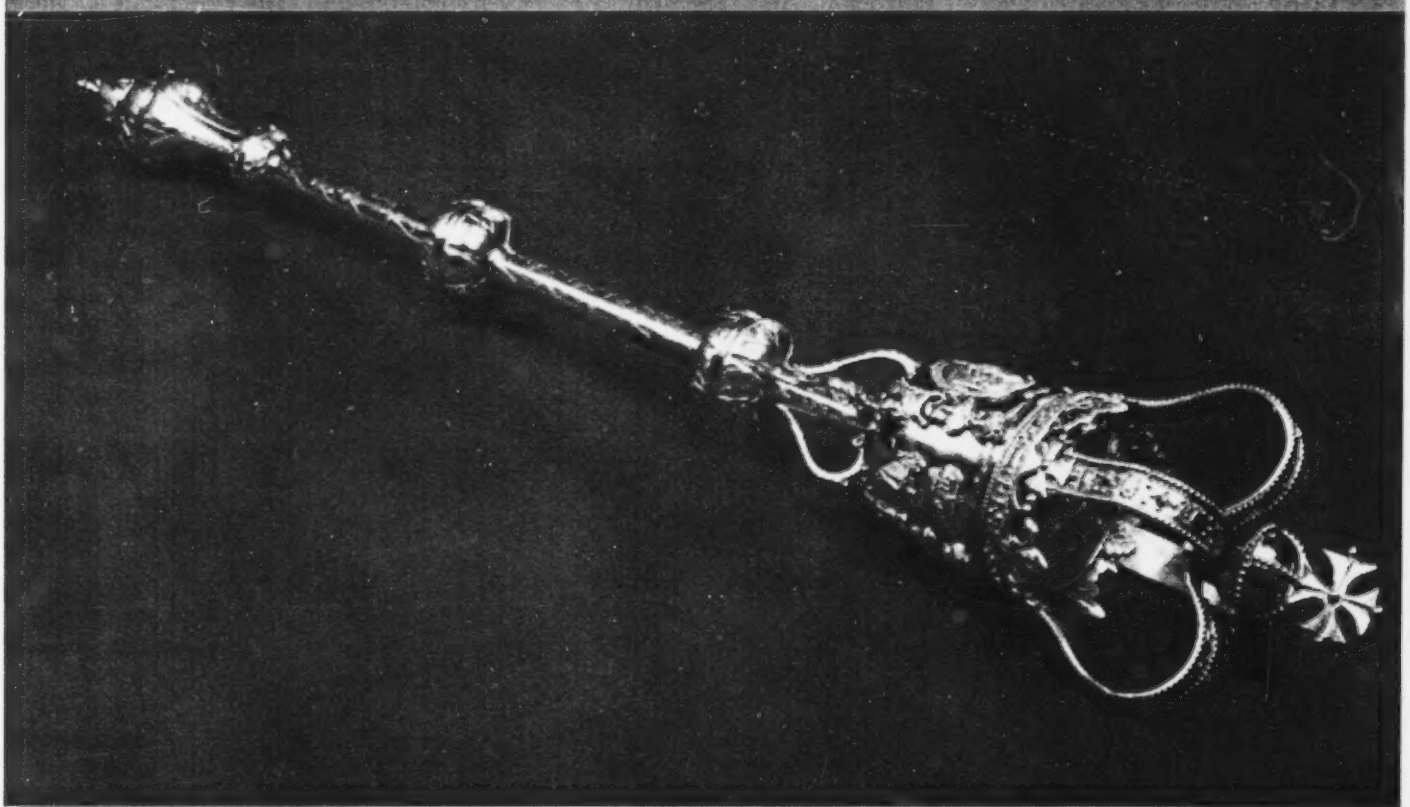

Members of Canada's Senate play an important role in the legislative process. In the chamber, senators initiate and review bills. In their committee work, senators bring to bear their considerable knowledge and expertise to detailed study of proposed legislation.

Members of Canada's Senate play an important role in the legislative process. In the chamber, senators initiate and review bills. In their committee work, senators bring to bear their considerable knowledge and expertise to detailed study of proposed legislation.

In Chamber

The Senate chamber is where national issues, regional concerns and federal legislation are considered and debated. While most legislation originates in the House of Commons, all bills must be passed by the Senate before they can become law. Either house can do one of four things to a bill: pass it, amend it, delay it or defeat it.

The full Senate generally sits on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Mondays and Fridays serve as office, committee or travel days. The Senate *Order Paper and Notices*, which is prepared with input from individual senators and Senate committees, sets out the agenda for each day's sitting.

Senate Political Officers

Eight senators hold leadership positions and help to organize the work of the Senate:

Speaker of the Senate: *Dan Hays (Alberta)*
Appointed by the governor general on the recommendation of the prime minister, the speaker is responsible for speaking for the institution and for maintaining order in the chamber and ruling on points of order and questions of privilege.

Speaker *pro tempore*: *Rose-Marie Losier-Cool (New Brunswick)*
The speaker *pro tempore* is assigned for each parliamentary session and serves whenever the speaker is absent.

Leader of the Government: *Sharon Carstairs (Manitoba)*
Generally chosen by the prime minister and made a member of the cabinet, the Leader of the Government in the Senate speaks on behalf of the government during debate on bills and in Question Period.

Leader of the Opposition: *John Lynch-Staunton (Quebec)*
The Leader of the Opposition often speaks for the Opposition during debate and coordinates the efforts of colleagues in the chamber and in committee.

Deputy Leader of the Government: *Fernand Robichaud (New Brunswick)*
Deputy Leader of the Opposition: *Noël A. Kinsella (New Brunswick)*
The deputy leaders provide support in preparing and managing Senate business. They work together to organize legislative business and the Senate sitting schedule.

Government Whip: *William H. Rompkey (Newfoundland and Labrador)*
Opposition Whip: *Terrance Richard Stratton (Manitoba)*
Party whips keep senators in their respective parties informed about chamber and committee business and scheduling, and ensure party discipline and attendance.

Day, Joseph A.
New Brunswick (Saint John-Kennebecasis)

De Bané, Pierre
Quebec (De la Vallière)

Di Nino, Consiglio
Ontario

Doody, C. William
Newfoundland and Labrador (Harbour Main-Bell Island)

Duhamel, Ronald J.
Manitoba

Eyton, John Trevor
Ontario

Chamber Activity, 2001-2002

Over the past year, the Senate chamber sat for 80 days, or a total of almost 265 hours, more than any provincial legislative assembly in Canada. Following is a brief overview of Senate legislative activity during the year:

- Forty-six government bills and five private members bills were passed by both houses.
- Five government bills, ten private members' public bills and two private bills were introduced in the Senate.
- Four bills were amended by the Senate and returned to the House of Commons.
- Eight bills were amended by the Senate at third reading.

A major part of the speaker's responsibility in the chamber is to make rulings on points of order and questions of privilege. During 2001-2002, Speaker Dan Hays made eight rulings. Here is a summary of the rulings:

Honouring the Victims of September 11, 2001

On September 18, 2001, senators observed a minute of silence in tribute to those killed on September 11. That same day, senators adopted a motion expressing the Senate's "sorrow and horror at the senseless and vicious attack on the United States of America."

Date	Subject
June 12, 2001	Point of order respecting Bill C-4 (Senator Lynch-Staunton) ***Issue:*** The establishment and funding of a non-profit corporation by the government presupposed the passage of Bill C-4, to establish a foundation to fund sustainable development technology and breached the rule of anticipation. ***Decision:*** Speaker ruled there was no point of order. Rule of anticipation did not apply in this case.
October 2, 2001	Question of privilege respecting Bill C-11 (Senator Lynch-Staunton) ***Issue:*** Remarks made by the Minister of Immigration and Citizenship constituted a contempt of Parliament and a breach of privilege as they seemed to anticipate passage of Bill C-11 in the Senate. ***Decision:*** Speaker ruled there was no *prima facie* case of privilege. Minister clarified her position in a letter to the Senate Government Leader and expressed regret for the confusion.
October 25, 2001	Point of order raised respecting Bill S-20 (Senator Joyal) ***Issue:*** Bill S-20, *Federal Nominations Act,* required Royal Consent because it affected the prerogatives of the Crown. ***Decision:*** Speaker concluded that Royal Consent was necessary in this case.
November 21, 2001	Point of order raised respecting the procedural propriety of having a chair not support a report of that committee (Senator Lynch-Staunton) ***Issue:*** Whether it was procedurally correct for a committee chair to declare that she would be voting against the adoption of the committee report. ***Decision:*** Speaker explained that decisions made by the majority allow for the possibility that the chair might disagree with all or part of a report. He ruled there was no point of order.

Fairbairn, Joyce
Alberta (Lethbridge)

Ferretti Barth, Marisa
Quebec (Repentigny)

Finnerty, Isobel
Ontario

Fitzpatrick, D. Ross
British Columbia (Okanagan-Similkameen)

Forrestall, J. Michael
Nova Scotia (Dartmouth and the Eastern Shore)

Fraser, Joan
Quebec (De Lorimier)

December 10, 2001 Point of Order respecting the Second Report of the Special Committee on the subject matter of Bill C-36 (Senator Kinsella)
Issue: Rule 97(5) was more appropriate than Rule 97(4) because it would allow the Senate the opportunity to debate the observations appended to the report.
Decision: Speaker ruled the application of Rule 97(4) was in order.

December 17, 2001 Point of Order respecting the Senate's consideration of an amendment to Bill C-36 (Senator Kinsella)
Issue: Whether the Senate could not reconsider its decision on the sunset clause until it had rescinded an earlier decision that had been addressed in its report on the subject matter of Bill C-36.
Decision: Pre-study is not subject to the same question rule and it was not necessary to rescind any decision of the Senate.

February 5, 2002 Point of order respecting briefing material prepared by Transport Canada for Senate committee's consideration of Bill C-44 (Senator Lynch-Staunton)
Issue: The Department of Transport undermined the importance of the Senate by anticipating second reading of the bill and preparing its documents improperly and inadequately for the use of the Senate Transport and Communications Committee.
Decision: Speaker ruled there was no point of order. It was the responsibility of the committee to raise a complaint with the department.

March 19, 2002 Question of privilege respecting debate on Bill S-9 (Senator Cools)
Issue: Remarks made by another senator during debate on Bill S-9, the definition of marriage bill, about a B.C. Supreme Court judge, were disrespectful and offensive.
Decision: Speaker ruled there was no question of privilege. The objection was more in the nature of a point of order.

Furey, George
Newfoundland and Labrador

Gauthier, Jean-Robert
Ontario (Ottawa-Vanier)

Gill, Aurélien
Quebec (Wellington)

Grafstein, Jerahmiel S.
Ontario (Metro Toronto)

Graham, B. Alasdair
Nova Scotia (The Highlands)

Gustafson, Leonard J.
Saskatchewan

SENATE

Calendar

SÉNAT

Calendrier

Subject to change — Revised **2002** Modifié — **Sujet à modification**

JAN. JANV.						
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APRIL AVRIL						
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26	27	28	29	30	31	

JUNE JUIN						
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JULY JUIL.						
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SEPT. SEPT.						
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OCT. OCT.						
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NOV. NOV.						
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DEC. DÉC.						
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29	30	31				

Note: Dark coloured: Fixed sitting day.
Light coloured: possible siting day.

Nota: Couleur foncée : jours de séance fixes.
Couleur pâle : jours de séance possibles.

Hays, Daniel
Alberta (Calgary)

Hervieux-Payette, Céline
Quebec (Bedford)

Hubley, Elizabeth
Prince Edward Island

Jaffer, Mobina S.B.
British Columbia

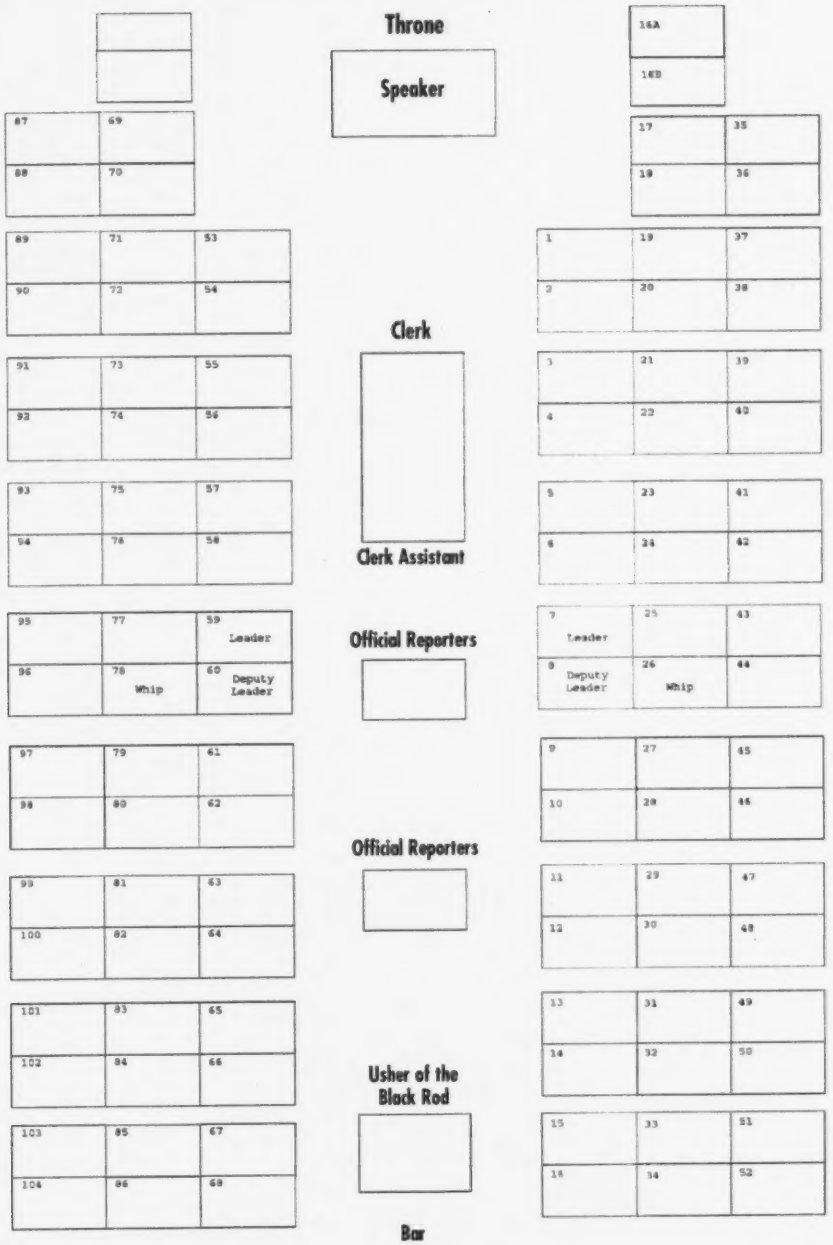
Johnson, Janis G.
Manitoba
(Winnipeg-Interlake)

Joyal, Serge
Quebec (Kennebec)

Seating in the Chamber

Each senator has a designated seat in the chamber. Senators who are members of the political party that forms the government generally sit to the speaker's right. On the speaker's left also sit members of the governing party and other senators, most of whom are members of the opposition. Senators who are not affiliated with a political party sit as independent senators.

The Senate Chamber



Kelleher, James F.
Ontario

Kenny, Colin
Ontario (Rideau)

Keon, Wilbert Joseph
Ontario (Ottawa)

Kinsella, Noël A.
New Brunswick (Fredericton-York-Sunbury)

Kirby, Michael
Nova Scotia (South Shore)

Kolber, Leo
Quebec (Victoria)

Royal Assent Ceremonies Held in the Senate Chamber

Date	Governor General or Deputy	Bills Assented To
2001		
May 10	Ian Binnie, Puisne Judge, Supreme Court	S-2, S-4, S-5, C-2
June 14	Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada	S-3, S-11, S-16, S-17, S-24, S-25, S-27, S-28 C-3, C-4, C-8, C-9, C-12, C-13, C-17, C-18, C-22, C-25, C-26, C-28, C-29
October 25	Louise Arbour, Puisne Judge	S-23
November 1	John Major, Puisne Judge	C-11, C-14
December 18	Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada	S-10, S-31, S-33 C-6, C-24, C-31, C-32, C-34, C-36, C-38, C-40, C-44, C-45, C-46
2002		
February 19	John Major, Puisne Judge	C-7
March 21	Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada	S-14 C-37, C-41
March 27	Ian Binnie, Puisne Judge	C-30, C-39, C-49, C-51, C-52

Kroft, Richard H.
Manitoba

LaPierre, Laurier L.
Ontario

Lapointe, Jean
Quebec (Saurel)

Lavigne, Raymond
Quebec (Montarville)

Lawson, Edward M.
British Columbia (Vancouver)

LeBreton, Marjory
Ontario

Legislation Introduced in the Senate, 2001-2002

Senate Government Bills

These are bills related to matters of public policy that are normally introduced in the Senate by the Leader of the Government.

S-3: *An Act to amend the Motor Vehicle Transport Act, 1987, and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*

S-4: *A First Act to harmonize federal law with the civil law of the Province of Quebec and to amend certain Acts in order to ensure that each language version takes into account the common law and the civil law*

S-5: *An Act to amend the Blue Water Bridge Authority Act*

S-11: *An Act to amend the Canada Business Corporations Act and the Canada Cooperatives Act and to amend other Acts in consequence*

S-16: *An Act to amend the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act*

S-17: *An Act to amend the Patent Act*

S-23: *An Act to amend the Customs Act and to make related amendments to other Acts*

S-24: *An Act to implement an agreement between the Mohawks of Kanesatake and Her Majesty in right of Canada respecting governance of certain lands by the Mohawks of Kanesatake and to amend an Act in consequence*

Private Senator Public Bills

These bills are related to matters of public policy and are presented in the chamber by individual senators. There is a wide variety of issues in these proposals for legislation.

S-26: *An Act concerning personal watercraft in navigable waters* (Senator Spivak)

S-29: *An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act (review of decisions)* (Senator Gauthier)

S-30: *An Act to amend the Canada Corporations Act (corporations sole)* (Senator Atkins)

S-32: *An Act to amend the Official Languages Act (fostering of English and French)* (Senator Gauthier)

S-35: *An Act to honour Louis Riel and the Metis People* (Senator Chalifoux)

S-36: *An Act respecting Canadian citizenship* (Senator Kinsella)

S-37: *An Act respecting a National Acadian Day* (Senator Comeau)

S-38: *An Act declaring the Crown's recognition of self-government for the First Nations of Canada* (Senator St. Germain)

S-39: *An Act to amend the National Anthem Act to include all Canadians* (Senator Poy)

S-42: *An Act to amend the Canada Post Corporation Act (householder mailings)* (Senator Taylor)

Léger, Viola
New Brunswick (Acadie)

Losier-Cool, Rose-Marie
New Brunswick (Tracadie)

Lynch-Staunton, John
Quebec (Grandville)

Maheu, Shirley
Quebec (Rougemont)

Mahovlich, Frank W.
Ontario (Toronto)

Meighen, Michael A.
Ontario (St. Marys)

Private Senator Private Bills

These bills confer special powers or rights on a particular person or body of persons, founded on a petition to Parliament.

S-27: *An Act to authorize The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada to apply to be continued as a company under the laws of the Province of Quebec* (Senator Joyal, P.C.)

S-28: *An Act to authorize Certas Direct Insurance Company to apply to be continued as a company under the laws of the Province of Quebec* (Senator Joyal, P.C.)

Government Bills Introduced in the House of Commons, 2001-2002

C-23: *An Act to amend the Competition Act and the Competition Tribunal Act*

C-24: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (organized crime and law enforcement) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*

C-25: *An Act to amend the Farm Credit Corporation Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*

C-26: *An Act to amend the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act and the Income Tax Act in respect of tobacco*

C-27: *An Act respecting the long-term management of nuclear fuel waste*

C-28: *An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act, the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act and the Salaries Act*

C-30: *An Act to establish a body that provides administrative services to the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court, the Court Martial Appeal Court and the Tax Court of Canada, to amend the Federal Court Act, the Tax Court of Canada Act and the Judges Act, and to make related and consequential amendments to other Acts*

C-31: *An Act to amend the Export Development Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*

C-32: *An Act to implement the Free Trade Agreement between the government of Canada and the government of the Republic of Costa Rica*

C-33: *An Act respecting the water resources of Nunavut and the Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*

C-34: *An Act to establish the Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*

C-35: *An Act to amend the Foreign Missions and International Organizations Act*

C-36: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Official Secrets Act, the Canada Evidence Act, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act and other Acts, and to enact measures respecting the registration of charities in order to combat terrorism*

C-37: *An Act to facilitate the implementation of those provisions of first nations' claim settlements in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan that relate to the creation of reserves or the addition of land to existing reserves, and to make related amendments to the Manitoba Claim Settlements Implementation Act and the Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement Act*

Milne, Lorna
Ontario (Peel County)

Moore, Wilfred P.
Nova Scotia (Stanhope St./Bluenose)

Morin, Yves
Quebec (Lauzon)

Murray, Lowell
Ontario (Pakenham)

Nolin, Pierre Claude
Quebec (De Salaberry)

Oliver, Donald H.
Nova Scotia

C-38: *An Act to amend the Air Canada Public Participation Act*

C-39: *An Act to replace the Yukon Act in order to modernize it and to implement certain provisions of the Yukon Northern Affairs Program Devolution Transfer Agreement, and to repeal and make amendments to other Acts*

C-40: *An Act to correct certain anomalies, inconsistencies and errors and to deal with other matters of a non-controversial and uncomplicated nature in the Statutes of Canada and to repeal certain provisions that have expired, lapsed or otherwise ceased to have effect*

C-41: *An Act to amend the Canadian Commercial Corporation Act*

C-43: *An Act to amend certain Acts and instruments and to repeal the Fisheries Prices Support Act*

C-44: *An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act*

C-45: *An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2002 (Appropriation Act No. 3, 2001-2002)*

C-46: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (alcohol ignition interlock device programs)*

C-47: *An Act respecting the taxation of spirits, wine and tobacco and the treatment of ships' stores*

C-48: *An Act to amend the Copyright Act*

C-49: *An Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on December 10, 2001*

C-50: *An Act to amend certain Acts as a result of the accession of the People's Republic of China to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization*

C-53: *An Act to protect human health and safety and the environment by regulating products used for the control of pests*

Pearson, Landon
Ontario

Pépin, Lucie
Quebec (Shawinegan)

Phalen, Gerard A.
Nova Scotia

Pitfield, P. Michael
Ontario (Ottawa-Vanier)

Poulin (Charette), Marie-P.
Ontario (Northern Ontario)

Poy, Vivienne
Ontario (Toronto)

In Committee

At the core of the Senate's work, committees are recognized for their major contribution to legislation and policy. Committees were called "the heart and soul of the Senate" by Muriel McQueen Fergusson (New Brunswick), the first woman speaker, for their focus on social, economic and political issues.

In committee, senators examine proposed legislation referred by the Senate for in-depth analysis, conduct special investigative studies and examine the government's spending proposals. It is at the committee stage of the legislative process that bills are examined in detail. In reviewing a bill, committee members hear a variety of witnesses and vote on the bill clause by clause. In their investigations of special issues, committees help to turn the spotlight on important social, economic and political concerns. Committees also provide senators with a unique opportunity to hear from Canadians — government officials, interest group representatives, academic experts and private citizens often appear as witnesses before Senate committees.

With a specific mandate to protect regional and minority interests, the Senate sometimes hears from witnesses who may not have had an opportunity to be heard otherwise. Witnesses concerned about important bills and policy questions often have more time to discuss and exchange ideas in a Senate committee.

Committee Membership

Generally, committees are comprised of between nine and fifteen senators. At the beginning of each session of Parliament, members are appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of a selection committee, usually chaired by the government whip. On average, senators serve on two committees at a time, each committee meeting about twice a week, sometimes during periods of adjournment. The chair of a committee is elected by its members and is responsible for calling and presiding over meetings, maintaining order, overseeing the budget and speaking publicly on behalf of the committee.

Types of Senate Committees

There are four main types of Senate committees:

- **Standing Committees** are permanent committees that correspond broadly to areas of public policy and legislation. Standing committees specialize in areas such as banking, trade and commerce, fisheries, energy, Aboriginal peoples, and science and technology.
- **Special Committees** are *ad hoc* committees that last for a limited time, or until the work is completed. They are assigned by the Senate to conduct studies on areas of special interest.
- **Joint Committees** (Special or Standing) include both senators and members of the House of Commons. They are established to examine issues of mutual interest.
- **Committee of the Whole** is a committee composed of all senators.

Two New Committees

In May 2001, the Senate established two new committees to study:

- the domestic and international implications of national security and defence
- human rights

Prud'homme, Marcel
Quebec (La Salle)

Rivest, Jean-Claude
Quebec (Stadacona)

Robertson, Brenda
New Brunswick (Riverview)

Robichaud, Fernand
New Brunswick (Saint-Louis-de-Kent)

Roche, Douglas
Alberta (Edmonton)

Rompkey, William
Newfoundland and Labrador (Labrador)

Committee Activity, 2001-2002

In the past year, Senate committees undertook a range of activities, reviewing bills and examining issues of special concern. The table below compares the activities of the Senate committees over the past three fiscal years.

Senate Committee Activities, by Fiscal Year

Activity	2001-2002	2000-2001	1999-2000
Meetings	544	290	340
Reports	139	90	84
Hours in committee	1,117.2	494.9	611.5
Witnesses	1,885	842	982
Bills	64	51	29
Fact-finding (hours)	341.5	128.8	148.5
Pre-studies/Subject matter	2	0	1
Special studies	38	39	41

Individual senators and Senate committees are able to explore public policy issues in depth, and with relative freedom from partisan political dynamics. Among the major reports issued by committees in 2001-2002 were:

Aquaculture in Canada's Atlantic and Pacific Regions (June 2001): The committee made 14 recommendations relating to types of research as well as to administrative measures such as a national code for sustainable aquaculture, siting of aquaculture operations, incentives for shellfish aquaculture and a comprehensive audit of aquaculture operations in Atlantic Canada by the Auditor General to see if Fisheries and Oceans Canada is meeting its legislative obligations.

Report on Forestry (June 2001): The forestry industry — both primary and value-added and across the country — is critically important to Canada, contributing significantly to employment and to the nation's gross domestic product and balance of trade. For this reason, the Subcommittee on Forestry of the Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry initiated this study, which focused on corporate consolidation and globalization, value-added processing, marketing and the Softwood Lumber Agreement.

Rossiter, Eileen
Prince Edward Island

Setlakwe, Raymond C.
Quebec (Les Laurentides)

Sibbeston, Nick G.
Northwest Territories

Sparrow, Herbert O.
Saskatchewan

Spivak, Mira
Manitoba

Canada's Nuclear Reactors: How Much Safety is Enough? (June 2001): In this report, the Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources explores and makes recommendations on four aspects of nuclear safety: technological; the safety culture at nuclear power stations; federal legislation and oversight; and the public role in decision making regarding safety issues.

Northern Parks — A New Way (September 2001): This study examines and reports on the opportunities to expand economic development, including tourism and employment, in National Parks in Northern Canada. Options are considered within the parameters of existing comprehensive land claim and associated agreements with Aboriginal peoples and in accordance with the principles of the *National Parks Act*.

The Role of the Government in the Financing of Deferred Maintenance Costs in Canada's Post-Secondary Institutions (October 2001): The 1990s were a period of budgetary restraint for all levels of government. As the federal government reduced its transfers to the provinces, the latter in turn reduced their transfers to universities. Post-secondary institutions adapted to the lower funding levels in numerous ways, including the deferral of expenditures on maintenance. Deferred maintenance has accumulated to such an extent that it poses significant health and safety risks to both staff and students on some campuses. It also reduces the competitive ability of many post-secondary institutions to attract top students and professors. It appears that Canada's universities have not carried out the level of maintenance required to preserve their infrastructure. The report sets out seven proposals outlining how the government can address this issue.

An Act to Amend the Criminal Code, the Official Secrets Act (Anti-Terrorism Act) (November 2001): In its pre-study, the committee agreed that the bill "must reflect a careful equilibrium between the rights, privileges and duties that are the foundation of a democratic state and the needs of such a state to protect its citizenry." The committee's pre-study report made a number of recommendations to improve the bill, including parliamentary review, a five-year sunset clause, and the appointment of an officer of Parliament to monitor the exercise of powers provided in the bill. Specific recommendations were made with respect to the list of terrorists, preventive detention, Attorney General certificates to prohibit the disclosure of information, the *Security of Information Act*, Communications Security Establishment intercepts, and the *Charities Registration (Security Information) Act*. The committee also raised concerns with respect to the definition of terrorist activity and security, the public interest defence under the *Security of Information Act*, the facilitation of terrorism and the list of terrorists, the offence of mischief relating to religious property and the use of the word "terrorism." Many of the recommendations made by the committee were reflected in the amendments to the bill in the House of Commons. On December 10, 2001, the committee reported the bill without amendment, but with observations.

St. Germain, Gerry
British Columbia
(Langley-Pemberton-Whistler)

Stollery, Peter A.
Ontario
(Bloor and Yonge)

Stratton, Terrance R.
Manitoba (Red River)

Taylor, Nicholas W.
Alberta (Sturgeon)

Tkachuk, David
Saskatchewan

Promises to Keep: Implementing Canada's Human Rights Obligations (December 2001): After analyzing the machinery of government dealing with human rights in Canada and the need for a parliamentary human rights committee, the report identifies a number of issues for further study and makes a number of immediate recommendations, including: (1) that an individual of ambassadorial rank head Canada's delegation to the 2002 session of the UN Human Rights Commission, and that the delegation include active and informed parliamentarians of all parties (including independents), and from both houses; (2) that, within existing reporting processes as presently structured, the government of Canada, in cooperation with the provinces and territories, ensure that all Canada's outstanding reports to the international human rights treaty bodies are submitted.

Selected Themes on Canada's Freshwater and Northern Fisheries (February 2002): This report explores the fishing industry in part of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Central and Arctic Region — the largest of the department's six administrative regions, covering almost two thirds of Canada. The committee limited its scope to Lake Winnipeg and Canada's Arctic region (Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and Nunavik) because of the region's expanse and extreme diversity in terms of climatic conditions, fish species, fish habitat, demographics and fishing activity, and because of the many government jurisdictions involved.

Canada's Security and Military Preparedness (February 2002): This report presents the findings from an introductory survey of the major security and defence issues facing Canada. Issues addressed include: the ability of the Department of National Defence to defend and protect the interests, people and territory of Canada, and its ability to respond to or prevent a national emergency or attack; the working relationships between the various agencies involved in intelligence gathering, and how they collect, coordinate, analyze and disseminate information and how these functions might be enhanced; the mechanisms to review the performance and activities of the various agencies involved in intelligence gathering; and the security of Canadian borders.

The Effectiveness of and Possible Improvements to the Present Equalization Policy (March 2002): The Senate Standing Committee on National Finance reported on the effectiveness of the present equalization policy in ensuring that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public service at reasonably comparable levels of taxation. The committee's findings favour the current policy but with changes, such as removal of the ceiling on increases in equalization payments, and a return to a 10-province standard in calculating revenue capacity and the equalization entitlements of provinces.

Tunney, James
Ontario (Grafton)

Watt, Charlie
Quebec (Inkerman)

Wiebe, John (Jack)
Saskatchewan

Wilson, Lois (The Very Reverend)
Ontario (Toronto)

Interim Reports: The Health of Canadians — the Federal Role

In March 2001, the Social Affairs, Science and Technology Committee received an order of reference to study the state of the health care system in Canada and embarked on a multi-volume study on several aspects of the issue.

- *Volume Two: Current Trends and Future Challenges* (January 2002): This report presents evidence obtained in the second phase of the committee's study on health care. The objectives of phase two were to examine the factors that can affect the affordability and sustainability of Medicare such as:
  - the aging of the population
  - the growing Aboriginal population and its specific health care needs
  - advances in health care technology, including drugs, that affect the organization, provision and cost of health care
  - the appearance of new diseases and the resurgence of "old" ones that may require costly therapy and treatment
  - the growing concern about the workload, stress and aging of our health care providers
  - health care issues specific to rural and remote areas
  - the need for sufficient and comparable health-related information
  - the role of preventive interventions in encouraging healthy lifestyles

- *Volume Three: Health Care Systems in Other Countries* (January 2002): In accordance with the committee's mandate, this report examines "publicly funded health care systems in foreign jurisdictions." More precisely, it describes and compares the way that health care is financed and delivered in several other countries and the objectives of national government health care policy in those countries. It highlights those policies from which Canada could learn.

- *Volume Four: Issues and Options* (September 2001): This report outlines the role of the federal government in the major issues facing Canada's health care system and presents potential policy options for addressing each of these issues. The committee articulates five distinct roles for the federal government in health and health care — financing, research and evaluation, infrastructure, population health and service delivery role — and the specific objectives that it believes should be the focus of public policies related to each of these five roles.

An overview of the mandate and membership of all Standing, Special and Joint Committees of the Senate, as of March 31, 2002, is included as Appendix A. A complete list of committee reports is found in Appendix C.

Committees	Number of Meetings	Number of Hours	Number of Witnesses	Number of Reports
Aboriginal Peoples	22	30.6	46	5
Agriculture and Forestry	37	76.1	118	7
Banking, Trade and Commerce	32	57.1	167	12
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	39	77.8	179	9
Fisheries	22	37.7	57	4
Foreign Affairs	23	47.7	56	11
Human Rights	13	29.8	32	2
Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration	17	18.6	5	10
Legal and Constitutional Affairs	43	92.9	205	13
Library of Parliament (Joint)	3	2.2	0	1
National Finance	42	67.5	100	11
National Security and Defence	23	69.0	61	5
Official Languages (Joint)	27	42.9	81	8
Rules, Procedures and Rights of Parliament	37	65.6	10	10
Scrutiny of Regulations (Joint)	11	16.6	3	6
Selection Committee	1	0.1		
Social Affairs, Science and Technology	54	172.1	428	14
Special Committee on Bill C-36	21	57.6	76	2
Special Committee on Illegal Drugs	29	76.5	80	3
Subcommittee on Aboriginal Economic Development in Relation to Northern National Parks	2	3.0	4	
Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs	8	12.1	30	
Transport and Communications	38	64.8	147	9
Total	**544**	**1,118.3**	**1,885**	**142**

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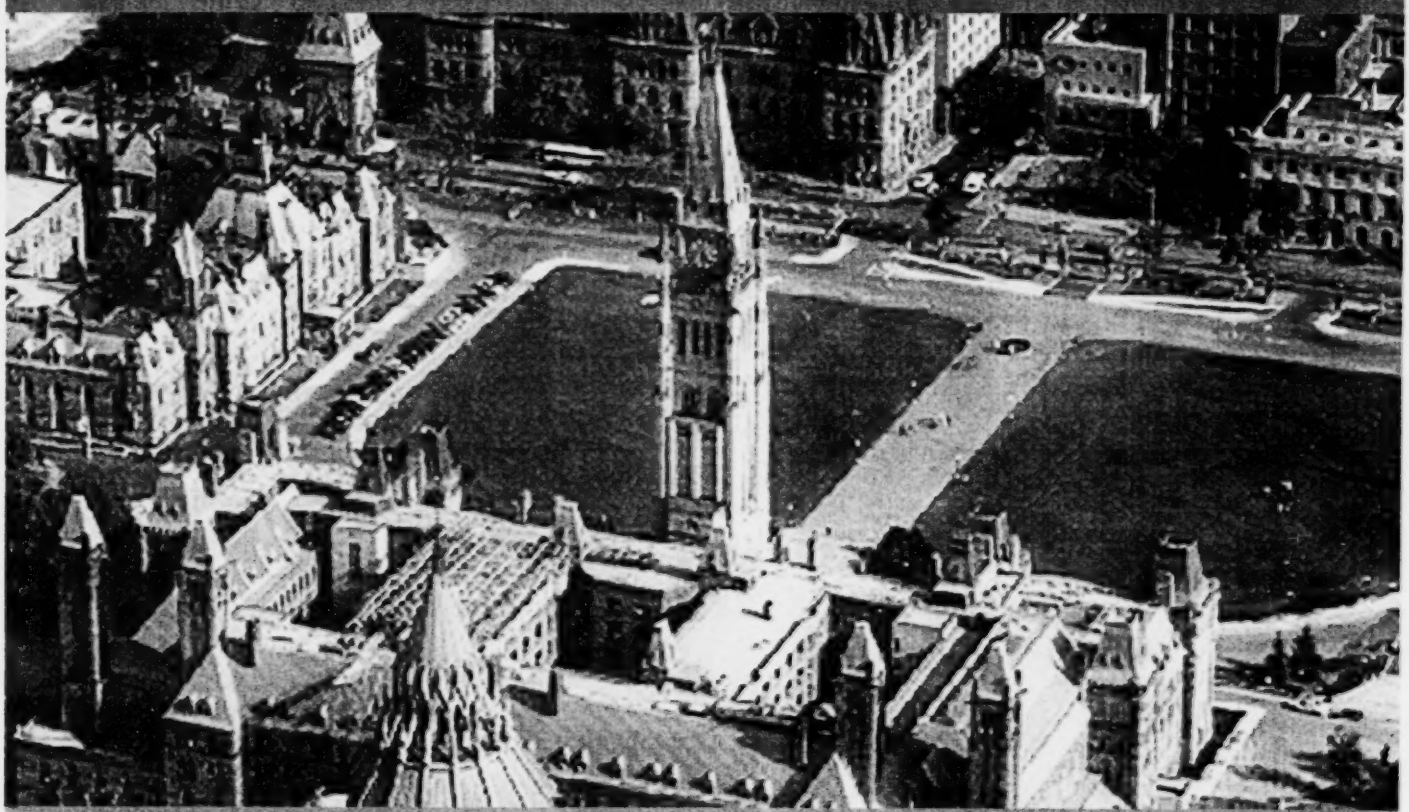


The Senate participates in a variety of programs and activities designed to reach out to and involve Canadians.

In addition to the fact-finding missions and special studies undertaken by Senate committees, the Senate participates, on an ongoing basis, in a variety of programs and activities designed to reach out to and involve Canadians.

The Senate, together with the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament, offers a number of employment and education programs designed to give Canadian youth opportunities to learn about Parliament and its institutions. These include:

- **Senate Page Program:** In 2001-2002, 15 university students served as Senate pages while pursuing their studies. This program allows students to gain valuable work experience and first-hand knowledge of the inner workings of the Senate and of Parliament. Many former pages have gone on to join the Senate Administration after graduation.
- **Parliamentary Guide Program:** This program enlists university students from across the country to welcome and provide tours to the one million visitors to Parliament each year. Each summer, 45 university students are hired as full-time guides; during the rest of the year, between 55 and 60 students — university students studying in the National Capital Region — are employed as part-time guides. They help visitors understand and appreciate the history and functions of the national legislature while enhancing their own public speaking and other skills.
- **Senate Cadet Outreach Program:** Under this program, members of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Royal Canadian Army Cadets and Royal Canadian Air Cadets visit Ottawa and learn about the parliamentary process. Participants are given tours of major Parliament Hill sites and participate in briefings and question and answer sessions on the role of the Senate. The program complements the citizenship component of the Canadian Cadet Movement, and takes place with the cooperation of the Navy, Army and Air Cadet Leagues, as well as the Directorate of Cadets.
- **Forum for Young Canadians:** Each spring, four groups of 150 students come to Ottawa for an intense week of visits to Parliament, the Supreme Court, government departments and other agencies to learn about Canada's system of government. This bilingual educational program also allows students to debate issues of public policy and meet with individual senators and other parliamentarians and officials.

Cadets Visit the Senate

On March 18, 2002, members of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Royal Canadian Army Cadets and Royal Canadian Air Cadets visited Ottawa to learn about the parliamentary process. Speaker *pro tempore* Rose-Marie Losier-Cool hosted an information session for the cadets in the Red Chamber.

- **Encounters with Canada:** Each year, the Council for Canadian Unity brings hundreds of students to Ottawa to learn about Canada's parliamentary system. Since it was founded in 1982, this non-profit education program has given more than 40,000 young people between the ages of 17 and 19 an overview of Canada's system of government.
- **Teacher's Institute on Canadian Democracy:** This annual week-long program brings together approximately 70 educators from across Canada to gain first-hand insight into the functioning of Parliament. The program is co-hosted by the speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, who give presentations on the institution at the beginning of the week and close the session with a question and answer period. In 2001, four senators participated in a panel called "Parliamentarians' Perspectives," designed to give participating educators insight into how senators and members of the House of Commons view their roles.
- **The Friends of the Senate:** The Senate partners with two Ottawa-area high schools to provide physically and mentally challenged students with the opportunity to develop life skills. In 2001-2002, three students from Ridgemont High School in Ottawa were partnered with five Senate employees who helped them gain exposure to, and experience in, various aspects of Senate administration.
- **Summer Employment:** The Senate hires approximately 30 university students each summer to assist in various areas of the Senate Administration, such as legislative services, finance, human resources, communications and parliamentary precinct services.

The Senate also participates in outreach activities that involve the institution and individual senators in the daily lives of Canadians.

Honours Presented at the Ceremony of Remembrance, 2001

Sheila Klym and Joan Gauthier, whose husbands Alfred Hurst and George Gauthier died in 1960 during service with the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, received Silver Crosses.

Sandra Laviolette received a Memorial Cross commemorating the loss of her father Charles-Eugène, who died in Vietnam while serving with the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

Francine and Rita Gareau, wife and mother of Denis Gareau, received Memorial Crosses in remembrance of his death while peacekeeping in Croatia in 1993.

Margaret Roach received the Memento of Loss honouring her husband Aloysius, who died on peacekeeping duty in Cyprus in 1974.

Edgar Trottier received a Memorial Cross commemorating the death of his twin brother Thomas in Cyprus in 1988.

- **Veterans:** The Senate, in cooperation with Veterans Affairs Canada, organizes the annual launch of Veterans Week. The launch ceremony is hosted by the speaker of the Senate and takes place in the Senate chamber, in the presence of distinguished veterans of the Great War, World War II, the Korean War and the numerous other missions undertaken by the Canadian Forces. Also in attendance are the veterans' families and senior representatives of veterans' organizations, the Senate and the House of Commons, Veterans Affairs Canada, the Department of National Defence, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other government departments. Also in attendance are youth involved in the military, naval and air cadet movements.

  On November 6, 2001, the ceremony coincided with the 45th anniversary of the first United Nations Emergency Force in the Suez and commemorated the sacrifices of Canada's peacekeepers. The Honourable Ron Duhamel, then Minister of Veterans Affairs and Secretary of State (Western Diversification) (Francophonie), addressed the gathering and presented Silver Crosses, Memorial Crosses and Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medals.

Senators participate in a wide range of activities designed to keep them in touch with Canadians from coast to coast to coast. These encounters allow the public to express their concerns to their Senate representatives. As well, the meetings provide senators with a forum to express their perspectives as legislators.

- **Fact-Finding Missions:** Throughout the course of the year, including during periods of adjournment, committees engage in fact-finding missions to speak to Canadians on a range of issues. In 2001-2002, senators spent more than 340 hours in such investigations and visited capital cities and smaller centres in every province and territory.
- **Speaking Engagements:** Senators are available to speak to Canadians about their work as parliamentarians, as well as on public interest issues with which these senators have become identified. They travel to all regions of the country to speak to students, non-governmental organizations, professional associations and other groups to educate and inform audiences — as well as to learn from them.

5

Canada's parliamentary system, functioning as it does in a bilingual, multicultural society, is held in high regard in the international community.

Senators take part in a variety of regional and international activities designed to promote the image of Canada and its parliamentary system and to create closer links with other countries. Through official visits, seminars and the work of inter-parliamentary associations and friendship groups, senators meet with parliamentarians from other parts of the world to discuss issues such as health, trade, economics, security, culture and human rights. As well as providing insights into how Canada's Parliament works, legislators are also able to learn from the experiences of other legislative institutions.

The speaker of the Senate is fourth on the order of precedence, following the governor general, the prime minister, and the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. Protocol requires that the speaker be involved in most state visits, not only in a ceremonial role but also to receive visiting heads of state or heads of government in the speaker's chambers, usually with other parliamentarians and officials.

In the interests of advancing international relations, the speaker is also in regular contact with diplomats based in Canada. As well, he is expected to travel internationally on behalf of Parliament, sometimes as the government's representative.

Canada's parliamentary system, functioning as it does in a bilingual, multicultural society, is held in high regard in the international community. Canadian legislators representing all political parties engage in a variety of inter-parliamentary activities. These activities serve to enhance Parliament's international reputation as a well-functioning, bicameral legislature in which people holding a wide range of political and social views work together on behalf of all Canadians.

Official Visits During 2001-2002

In keeping with the protocol requirements of his position, Speaker Dan Hays (Alberta) pursued an active diplomatic outreach schedule, both in Canada and overseas. During 2001-2002, he led parliamentary delegations to Australia, China, France and the Vatican. On his way to the 16th Annual Speakers and Presiding Officers Conference in Botswana, Speaker Hays stopped in London, England, for a working visit with representatives of the British Parliament.

Also during 2001-2002, the Senate hosted visits from many high-ranking foreign officials. In 2001, Speaker Hays met with the following dignitaries:

- Josef Migas, President of the National Council of the Republic of Slovakia (April)
- Vicente Fox Quesada, President of Mexico (April)
- José Maria Aznar, President of Spain (May)
- Jorge Sampaio, President of Portugal (May)
- Gennady Seleznev, President of the Duma, the lower house of the Russian Parliament (June)
- Vladimir A. Varnavsky, Vice-President of the Federation Council, the upper house of the Russian Parliament (September)

- Jean-Claude Juncker, Prime Minister of Luxembourg (September)
- Jean-Jack Queyranne, Minister of Parliamentary Relations, France (November)
- John Agyekum Kufuor, President of Ghana (November)
- Mikhail Kasyanov, Prime Minister of Russia (December)

Supporting Links with Other Parliaments

Senators play a significant role in the activities of the 11 official parliamentary associations. These associations encourage parliamentarians from all countries to participate actively in sharing ideas, information and experiences among world parliaments. Each group identifies clear objectives and goals in relation to their bilateral or multilateral activities.

The Joint Inter-Parliamentary Council (JIC), which operates under the authority of both houses of Parliament, oversees budgetary and administrative matters related to the associations. International membership fees and program expenses of all associations are split between the Senate (30 percent) and the House of Commons (70 percent).

Bilateral Associations

- Canada–United States Inter-Parliamentary Group
- Canada–France Inter-Parliamentary Association
- Canada–Japan Inter-Parliamentary Group
- Canada–UK Inter-Parliamentary Association
- Canada–China Legislative Association

Multilateral Associations

- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
- Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie
- Inter-Parliamentary Union
- Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas
- Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association
- Canada–Europe Parliamentary Association

On a less formal basis, senators also participate in bilateral friendship groups designed to strengthen relations between countries, and foster mutual cooperation and understanding. The three official parliamentary friendship groups currently operating are Canada–Germany, Canada–Israel and Canada–Italy. These groups organize general meetings and working sessions, and sometimes host parliamentarians or officials from the respective countries. While these groups do not receive any funding from Parliament, they operate under the same policies and guidelines as parliamentary associations.

Focusing on Children and Seniors

On February 25-26, 2002, the Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association (CEPA) hosted a joint seminar in Ottawa on social policies for children and seniors with members of the Social, Health and Family Affairs Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Senator Landon Pearson delivered the keynote address on children; Senator Lorna Milne co-chaired a session on seniors; and former Senator Sheila Finestone presented a keynote address, "Social Measures for the Elderly."

Canadian Parliamentary Cooperation Seminar

Each year, the Senate, the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament join forces to offer seminars on various aspects of the Canadian parliamentary system. The seminar provides an opportunity for senior parliamentary officials from Canada and their foreign counterparts to observe, discuss and exchange views on the various procedural, administrative and research services provided to parliamentarians. Although the seminar is directed towards table and committee officers, and is of most benefit to them, law officers and administrative officers at the director level have also participated.

In the fall of 2001, representatives from the Northern Ireland Assembly, the National Assembly of Wales, and the British House of Commons and House of Lords attended the Canadian Parliamentary Cooperation Seminar in Ottawa.

6

The work of the Senate would not be possible without the appropriate personnel and the supportive infrastructure of the Administration.

The Senate of Canada

The Senate, with its mandate to propose, scrutinize and approve legislation on behalf of Canadians in all regions of the country, has an important influence on the development and implementation of public policy. In an average year, the government's proposals require Senate committees to: undertake 50 individual legislative studies; hold 400 meetings; spend over 800 hours analyzing policy and reviewing the legislative proposals of the government; hear from 1,400 witnesses; produce over 100 reports; and conduct over 30 special studies, authorized by the institution on its own initiative and independent of the government.

These activities — which are the centerpiece of our role as legislators — would not be possible without appropriate personnel and a supportive infrastructure for senators, their staff and representatives of the Administration. These resources are provided for by public funds, and the Senate (as is the case for Parliament as a whole) must be responsible for its use of those funds. Accordingly, the Senate has established a 15-member Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration to ensure the institution's accountability and transparency. The committee, which provides overall financial and administrative direction to the Administration, oversees the activities described in this section of the *Annual Report*.

In 2001-2002, the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration held 51 meetings to fulfill its mandate. Its deliberations focused on the allocation of the institution's $63.2 million budget for all operational, materiel, human resource and other activities, as well as the administrative guidelines governing those operations.

The committee's oversight role is supported by the Administration, which in turn sustains this institution, its committees, and individual senators, by providing specialized legislative services: parliamentary law and procedure, committees; administrative services; finance, human resources, strategic initiatives; communications; publications, outreach and media relations; and operational support — information management and parliamentary precinct services, including security, materiel management, installations and accommodation.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank members of the Administration for their continued support in ensuring the smooth functioning of the Senate. Their professionalism and dedication to this institution, and to the people of Canada, are much appreciated.

Senator Richard H. Kroft
Chair, Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

Statement of Expenditures — Program

March 31, 2002

Vote Number	Authorized	Expenditures	Unspent Balance
Officers and Members of the Senate — Salaries, allowances and other payments to the Speaker of the Senate, Members and other officers of the Senate under the *Parliament of Canada Act;* contributions to the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account, the Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account: and Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account: retiring allowances to former Senators under Part III of the *Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act.*	$15,354,343	$15,354,343	0
Program Expenditures	33,127,000	32,844,454	282,546
Contributions to Employees' Benefit Plan	4,546,000	4,546,000	0
Total Program	**$53,027,343**	**$52,744,797**	**$282,546**

Expenditures by Standard Object

Operating	2001-2002
Salaries and Wages	$35,542,864
Transportation and Communications	7,829,163
Information — Printing Services	159,549
Professional and Special Services	4,995,742
Rentals	216,382
Purchased Repair and Maintenance Services	694,420
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	922,042
Capital	
Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	1,838,291
Transfer Payments	
Grants, Contributions and Other Transfer Payments	531,039
Other Subsidies and Payments	15,304
Total	**$52,744,797**

Program Expenditures by Business Line

Business Line	Operating	Capital	Grants and Contributions	Total
Senators and Their Offices	$25,883,987	$341,298	$200,585	$26,425,870
Chamber Operations	3,755,841	169,681	0	3,925,522
Committees	4,894,414	28,648	330,454	5,253,516
Administrative Support	15,841,226	1,298,663	0	17,139,889
Total	**$50,375,468**	**$1,838,290**	**$531,039**	**$52,744,797**

Expenditures — Senators and Their Offices

	2001-2002
Salaries and Wages	$16,088,920
Transportation and Communications	6,445,458
Information and Printing Services	32,347
Professional and Special Services	2,800,422
Rentals/Locations	78,028
Purchased Repair and Maintenance Services	71,994
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	366,817
Construction or Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	341,298
Grants, Contributions and Other Transfer Payments	200,586
Other Subsidies and Payments	0
Total	**$26,425,870**

Roles and Responsibilities
The Senate of Canada Administrative Structure

Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration
• The Hon. Richard H. Kroft, Chairman
• The Hon. Norman K. Atkins, Deputy-Chairman
• Hon. Jack Austin
• Hon. Gerald J. Comeau
• Hon. Pierre De Bané
• Hon. William Doody
• Hon. J. Michael Forrestall
• Hon. George Furey
• Hon. Jean-Robert Gauthier
• Hon. Sharon Carstairs (or Hon. Fernand Robichaud)
• Hon. Colin Kenny
• Hon. Shirley Maheu
• Hon. Lorna Milne
• Hon. Lowell Murray
• Hon. Marie-P. Poulin
• Hon. Peter A. Stollery
• Hon. John Lynch-Staunton (or Hon. Noël Kinsella)
Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments
Paul C. Bélisle
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel
Mark A. Audcent
Parliamentary Counsel
Deborah Palumbo (Sec PCO)
Louise David-Lalonde (Sec)
Deputy Clerk and Principal Clerk, Legislative Services
Gary W. O'Brien
Principal Clerk, Committees and Private Legislation
Heather Lank
Deputy Principal Clerk, Committees and Private Legislation
Blair Armitage
Principal Clerk, Procedure
Charles Robert
Manager/Editor of Debates, Editing (E), Publication and Support Services
Ron Tremain (Act)
Usher of the Black Rod
Blair Armitage (Act)
Manager, Information Management
Hélène Bouchard
Pages
Director of Human Resources
Gérald A. Boulet
Manager, Planning, Development and Employee Programs
Dorothy M. Grandmaître
Manager, Staff Relations and Compensation
Nicole Proulx (Act)
Director of Finance
Richard Ranger
Manager, Financial Services
Hélène Lavoie
Manager, Control System
Connie Balasa (Act)
Director of Planning, Strategic Initiatives and Financial Information Strategies
Siroun Aghajanian (Sec)
Director of Communications
Diane Boucher (Act)
Director of Parliamentary Precinct Services
Serge Gourgue
Assistant Director, Protective Services
Raymond Pitre
Manager, Material Management
Paul Beaudoin
Manager, Installations
Michel Downs
Manager, Accommodations, Planning and Projects
Pierre Tessier

Publishing Senate Proceedings

In 2001-2002, the Office of the Deputy Clerk produced a total of 80 *Journals* and *Order Papers*.

Increasing Electronic Access

At the forefront of Internet technology, the Senate:

- was one of the first Canadian legislatures to offer the public audio access to all of its committee deliberations
- launched its internal web site, IntraSen, in 2001-2002
- enhanced the "look and feel" of its public web site

Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments

Appointed by the governor-in-council, the clerk is the chief administrative officer responsible for the day-to-day operations in the Senate Administration. He is also the custodian of all acts passed by Parliament. The clerk is involved in all aspects of the parliamentary and legislative process and serves as the link between managers and the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration. In addition, the clerk oversees the administrative portion of the Senate's annual budget and participates in a range of diplomatic and official functions both within and outside Parliament.

Deputy Clerk

The deputy clerk supports the speaker, the Senate and all senators in carrying out their duties in the Senate chamber. To this end, the office publishes the official record of Senate Proceedings (*Journals of the Senate*) and the Senate's daily program (*Order Paper and Notices*) and provides scripts, regular briefings and advice to officers in the chamber. In addition, the deputy clerk serves as recording secretary to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration and as clerk of the Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament Committee, and exercises functional supervision of all legislative services.

Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel

Appointed by resolution of the Senate, the law clerk and parliamentary counsel responds to requests from the Senate, Senate committees and individual senators for legal advice and legislative drafting services. The core legal advice concerns the law of Parliament and the constitutional rights and obligations of the Senate and senators. Advice is also given on conflict of interest issues. The office assists in the legislative process by drafting bills and amendments to bills for senators. The law clerk also serves as corporate counsel to the Senate Administration.

Usher of the Black Rod

The usher of the black rod is responsible for the ceremonial side of the Senate's work, including the daily parade, Royal Assent, the Speech from the Throne, funerals and investitures of governors general. As well as managing the page program, the black rod plays a role in the Senate's various outreach programs and visits by foreign dignitaries.

In 2001-2002, the usher also served as director of information management, with responsibility for all Senate activities related to technology, information management and telecommunications

initiatives and equipment. Information Management oversees the service of the Senate's approximately 650 computers. In 2001-2002, the computers, printers, servers and other equipment were upgraded to enable offices to move to the Desktop 2000 environment and take advantage of the new parliamentary campus-wide network capabilities and services. The directorate provides centralized support, advice, guidance, assistance and service delivery on systems and technology to the Senate user community.

In 2001-2002, the directorate:

- began webcasting Senate audio over the Internet and Intranet from the Senate chamber and from all Senate committee meetings
- upgraded computers and implemented a new suite of office software in all senators' and administrative offices
- modernized audio and video equipment in all Senate committee rooms
- launched IntraSen, an internal web site to deliver Senate Administration information to senators and employees
- established the technical environment to deliver closed-captioning broadcasting services to senators and Canadians at large
- collaborated with the House of Commons, the Library of Parliament and other partners on initiatives designed to meet both current and future needs of Parliament and to create a "campus-wide" network environment to facilitate shared solutions across all parliamentary institutions

Offering Help

In 2001-2002, the Information Management Call Centre:

- received 21,408 calls
- dealt with 75 percent of inquiries within 24 hours

Procedural Services Directorate

The primary responsibility of the Procedural Services Directorate is to manage the work of the Debates and Publications Branch and to prepare drafts of the speaker's rulings on points of order or questions of privilege brought up by senators in the chamber. The principal clerk conducts the required research, reviewing previous rulings and standard Canadian and British parliamentary authorities. Once the draft ruling is prepared, other members of the procedural team — including the clerk of the Senate, the law clerk and other table officers — review and comment on the draft. It is then submitted to the speaker for consideration. Following review by the speaker, the decision is distributed to senators when the speaker presents the decision in chamber.

During 2001-2002, the speaker presented eight formal decisions to the Senate, two of which were rulings on questions of privilege and six on points of order. One of the most challenging rulings concerned Bill S-20, a public bill to introduce greater public transparency in appointments to certain government positions. A point of order was raised about whether the bill required royal consent as it appeared to affect the exercise of the royal prerogative of appointment. Following a thorough review, the speaker ruled that Bill S-20 did require royal consent since it would limit the exercise of the royal prerogative in making certain appointments, especially that of the governor general.

Working in Partnership

The Senate has collaborated on a number of initiatives with the House of Commons, the Library of Parliament and other partners. These include:

- Building Components and Connectivity Program of the Long-Term Vision and the Planning Framework for the Parliamentary Precinct
- Multimedia projects
- Internet and Intranet services
- LIMS (Legislative Information Management Systems) — designed to develop an interface between stakeholders for exchanging information regarding bills and amendments
- LSAP (Legislative Sector Automation Program) — a review and renewal of the technology infrastructure, business processes and service delivery framework supporting publishing and record-keeping on chamber and committee business

Committees and Private Legislation Directorate

The Senate has established a number of select committees to examine bills and estimates and to conduct special studies in a variety of policy areas. The Committees and Private Legislation Directorate serves those committees in the areas of administration, parliamentary procedure and information relating to committee tasks and objectives. In providing this support, committee clerks work closely with research officers from the Library of Parliament, who provide substantive expertise.

As part of their work, committees sometimes travel across Canada to hear from Canadians affected by the specific issue or legislation under study. In 2001-2002, Senate committees undertook 29 trips, including public hearings and fact-finding missions in Canada and abroad. Two new standing committees were struck during the year — Human Rights and National Security and Defence. A special committee was struck to pre-study the government's *Anti-Terrorism Bill* and the Special Committee on Illegal Drugs continued its work, which culminated in a final report in early September 2002.

During 2001-2002, the directorate hosted two clerks from the Northern Ireland Assembly. This visit, which had been preceded by an earlier one by the principal clerk of the directorate to Belfast, served to further enhance the relationship between the Canadian Senate and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Committee Activities

The indicators for the directorate's core duties reflect an intense legislative calendar during 2001-2002. The following figures compare the year's results to a five-year average for committees:

- a 33 percent increase in number of meetings
- a 39 percent increase in the number of hours spent in committee
- a 25 percent increase in the number of bills examined in committee
- 37 percent increase in the number of witnesses heard by committees

Human Resources Directorate

The Human Resources Directorate delivers human resource services to senators, managers and employees as set out in the Senate's policy framework and legal obligations. As of March 31, 2002, the Senate was composed of 97 senators, 183 senatorial staff and 396 administration employees. In carrying out its duties, the directorate develops and implements policies and practices addressing such issues as compensation, staffing, staff relations, employment equity, official languages, and training and development. Among the directorate's key achievements for the year are:

- negotiated settlements with two unions — the Senate Protective Service Employees Association and the Public Service Alliance of Canada
- completed a major classification conversion exercise in the Debates and Publications Branch
- increased the proportion of visible minorities employed in the Senate Administration — from 5.9 percent to 7.5 percent
- provided 7,295 hours of training for employees throughout the institution — a record use of the training and development budget

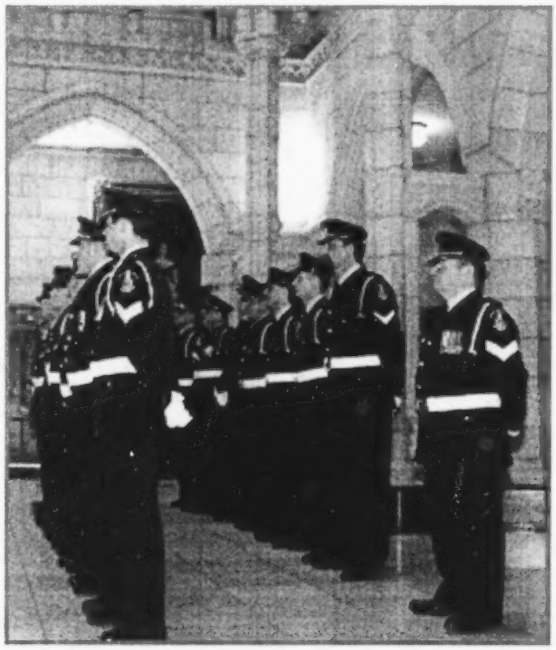
Parliamentary Precinct Services Directorate

An integral part of the Senate Administration, the Parliamentary Precinct Services Directorate provides a range of services designed to ensure the smooth functioning of the Senate, including the provision of protective services, as well as all physical and logistical services offered to senators and the Senate Administration, including:

- materiel management, printing, warehouse services and asset management
- installation services, transportation, messenger services and committee room logistics
- accommodation planning and projects

Among the directorate's achievements during 2001-2002 were:

- an award from Environment Minister David Anderson recognizing the Senate's commitment to environmental issues
- the implementation of a range of enhanced security procedures to strengthen access procedures to Parliament Hill following the tragic events of September 11, 2001
- a complete audit of the management, administrative and operating practices of materiel management assets



Communications Directorate

Responsible for the Senate's overall communications program, the Communications Directorate performs a range of activities, including: producing publications (see box); engaging in public outreach, particularly with youth; providing corporate communications products and services, including detailed directories and posters; and managing media relations on behalf of the institution, through spokesperson activities, producing media kits and backgrounders, and drafting media lines.

The communications responsibility for special events in the Senate chamber also falls under the mandate of this directorate. Related activities in this area include preparing communications action plans, and facilitating media access and coverage. In addition, the Communications Directorate provides strategic advice to the Senate and the Senate Administration on the impact of important operational and procedural decisions.

Senate Communications also manages the broadcasting of Senate committee hearings and other programming provided to the national Cable Public Affairs Channel (CPAC). During the 2001-2002 fiscal year, the directorate undertook a major educational video project targeted at all elementary and high school level students in Canada.

New Publications

The Communications Directorate has produced a number of publications to educate and inform the general public and the media about the institution:

- *The Senate Today* — a descriptive, detailed brochure about the history of the Senate, its structure and activities that provides a comprehensive overview of the institution.
- A series of fact sheets that cover particular aspects of the Senate in-depth — its people and its legislative functions. Titles include: *The Red Chamber; Senate Leadership; Compensation for Canadian Senators; Committees; The Senate's Contribution to the Legislative Process; Women in the Senate; Working with Canada's Youth* and *The Senate Speaker.*
- The *Senate Report* — a newsletter-style quarterly that keeps readers informed about legislative, committee, inter-parliamentary and other activities.

Finance Directorate

The Finance Directorate provides a range of financial services, including:

- financial planning, accounting, analysis and reporting
- financial services to senators and the Senate Administration
- administration of all aspects of senators' entitlements (e.g., pension, travel)
- development and implementation of financial policies and practices
- development of the Senate's budget and exercise of budgetary control

In 2001-2002, the directorate oversaw final implementation of the government's new Financial Information Strategy (FIS), a major initiative that introduced a private-sector accounting model. Although preparation for FIS began several years ago, the project moved into high gear in May 2000. Implementation continued in 2001-2002 with a review of procedures and policies to ensure their alignment with FIS requirements and the most effective possible use of the new systems. New responsibilities and functions were integrated into existing work processes, allowing the Senate access to enhanced services such as on-site cheque printing and improved financial reports.

Planning, Strategic Initiatives and Financial Information Strategies Directorate

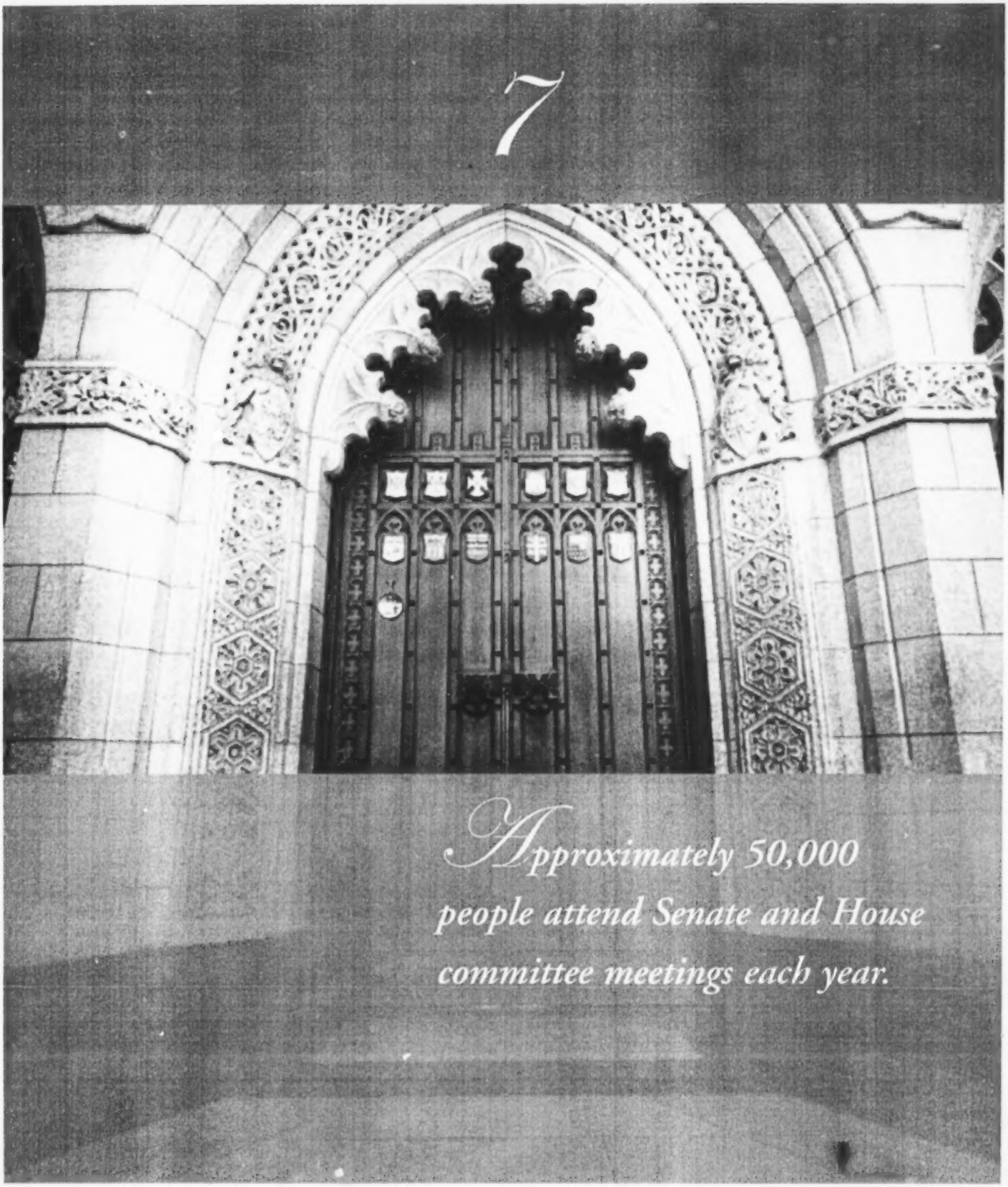
The Planning, Strategic Initiatives and Financial Information Strategies Directorate is responsible for, among other measures, providing strategic advice to the clerk and the Senate Administration and developing an accountability framework for the Senate, including reporting on performance and the coordination of audits. During 2001-2002, the directorate continued its work in a number of key areas related to good governance in the institution, including: developing an internal audit and evaluation policy for the Senate Administration; conducting an internal audit of asset management and trades; implementing results-based management and reporting; and developing a modern comptrollership function.

Research Support

Most research support for committees is provided by the Library of Parliament. People in the Library's Research Branch, many of whom specialize in such fields as law and government, economics, political and social affairs, and science and technology, respond to committee requests for information and carry out studies designed to assist senators as they examine the legislative issues before Parliament and investigate other issues of interest. The Library houses more than 385,000 publications and offers a full range of research services using current information technologies. The parliamentary librarian reports to the speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons.

International and Inter-Parliamentary Affairs

Enhancing the multilateral aspect of parliamentary activities was a key initiative during 2001-2002 and resulted in the establishment of a new coordinating body to oversee and strengthen the international activities of Canadian parliamentarians. A collaborative initiative of the Senate and the House of Commons, the new Directorate General, International and Inter-Parliamentary Affairs, has a mandate to promote democracy, good governance and the merits of the Canadian parliamentary system around the world.


7
Approximately 50,000
people attend Senate and House
committee meetings each year.

Parliament Hill is more than a workplace for parliamentarians and their staff — it is a national symbol. As a site of architectural beauty, historical significance and federal decision-making, "The Hill" belongs not only to those who work here, but to all Canadians. There are many opportunities to visit and to learn more about the Senate, its history, its architecture and its workings.

Public Visits and Tours

The proceedings of the Senate in the chamber and in committees are open to the public. Of the one million visitors who come to Parliament Hill each year, 450,000 take guided tours of the Centre Block, which houses the chambers of both the Senate and the House of Commons. Approximately 50,000 people attend Senate and House committee meetings.

The Internet

The parliamentary web site keeps Canadians informed about the role of Parliament, its composition and day-to-day activities. Although the following statistics are not broken down by destinations within the site — i.e., the Senate, House of Commons or Library of Parliament — they demonstrate the public's interest in the workings of Parliament.

Internet Site Activity, 2001-2002

Number of hits	192,772,177
Number of visits	5,435,808
Number of users	3,399,706

As well, many senators maintain their own web sites, providing information about issues of the day and items of special interest to their constituents. Major publications of the Senate — including *Debates of the Senate of Canada; Journals of the Senate of Canada; Rules of the Senate; The Senate Today; The Senate Report;* and *Senate Fact Sheets* — are also available on the Internet.

Publications

In January 2001, the Senate produced the inaugural edition of the *Senate Report*, a quarterly newsletter designed to inform Canadians about the activities of senators in the chamber, in committees and in the community at large. For a list of other key publications, see Appendix B.

For Information

To find out more about the Senate, contact us by:

Telephone: 1-800-267-7362
Fax: (613) 995-4998
E-mail: sencom@sen.parl.gc.ca

You can also visit the Parliamentary web site (www.parl.gc.ca).

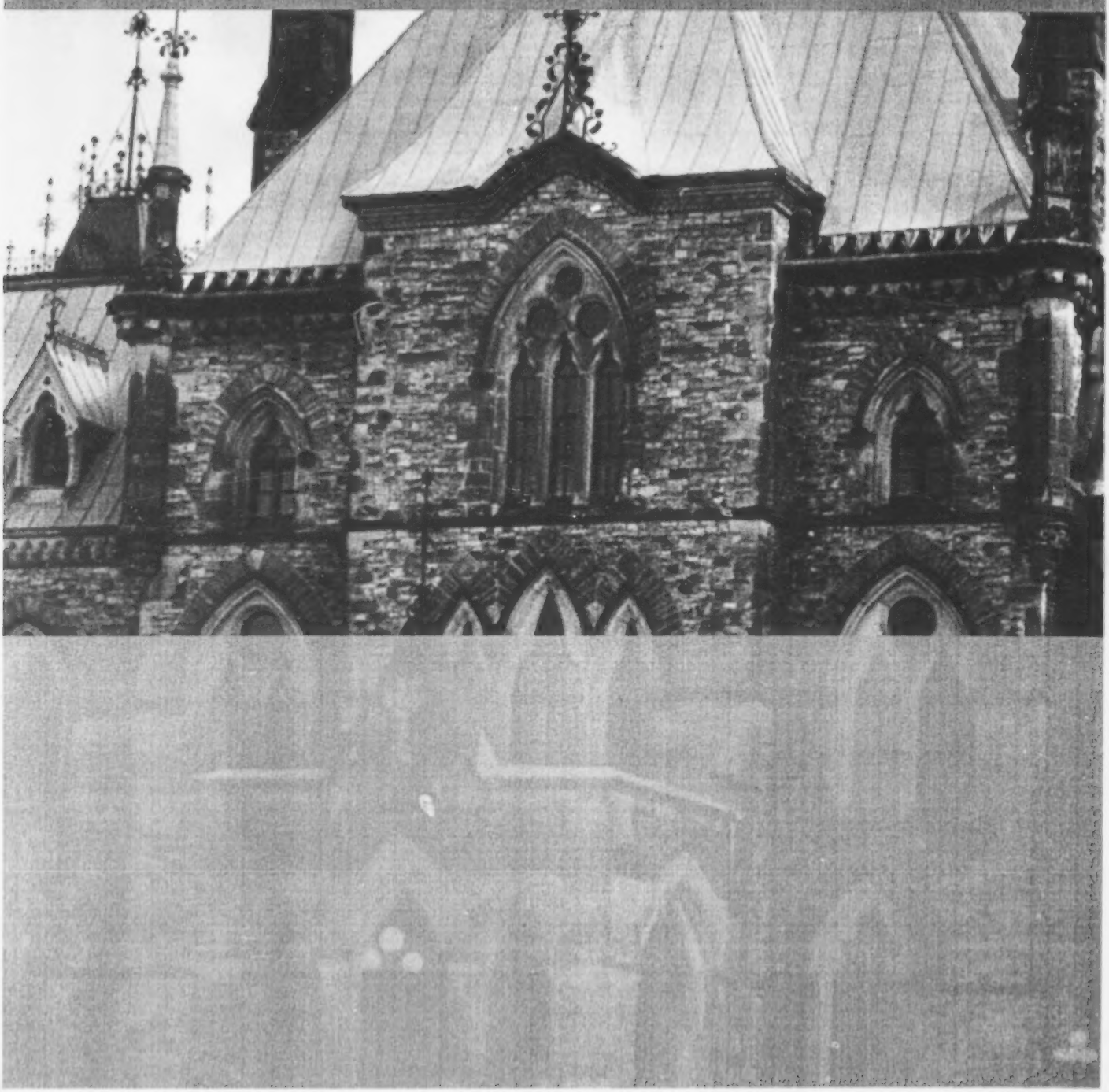
Guided Tours

For information about booking a tour, contact:

Library of Parliament Information Service
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A9
Telephone: (613) 992-4793
TTY: (613) 995-2266

For group tours, please call (613) 996-0986. For groups of 10 or more, please reserve tours in advance.

Appendices



Appendix A

Standing, Special and Joint Committees of the Senate, March 2002

Aboriginal Peoples

Mandate: The Committee on Aboriginal Peoples was first created in December 1989 and has a mandate to examine legislation and matters relating to the Aboriginal peoples of Canada *(Rule 86(1)(q))*; as well, the committee has an order of reference to study the relations between Aboriginal peoples and the Government of Canada.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Chalifoux**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Johnson**

Honourable Senators:
*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Chalifoux, Christensen, Cochrane, Gill, Hubley, Johnson, Léger, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Pearson, Sibbeston

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Carney, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Chalifoux, Christensen, Cochrane, Cordy, Gill, Johnson, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Pearson, Rompkey, Sibbeston, Tkachuk, Wilson

Agriculture and Forestry

Mandate: In 1983, the Committee on Agriculture became the Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. In May 1986, the committee was divided into two standing committees, one on Fisheries and another on Agriculture and Forestry. The mandate of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is to examine legislation and matters relating to agriculture and forestry generally, and the Canadian Wheat Board *(Rule 86(1)(n))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Gustafson**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Wiebe**

Honourable Senators:
*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Fairbairn, Gustafson, Hubley, LaPierre, LeBreton, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Robertson, Setlakwe, Sibbeston, Tkachuk, Tunney

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Chalifoux, Fairbairn, Fitzpatrick, Gill, Gustafson, LeBreton, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Milne, Oliver, Stratton, Taylor, Tkachuk, Wiebe

Banking, Trade and Commerce

Mandate: The Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce was created in 1867 and has a history of reviewing legislation on financial institutions, and budgetary and commercial matters. It was among the first committees to pre-study bills, now recognized as a distinct feature of Senate committee work. The mandate of the committee is to examine legislation and issues relating to finance and business, including: (1) banking, insurance, trust and loan companies, credit societies, "Caisses populaires" and small loan companies; (2) customs and excise; (3) taxation legislation; (4) patents and royalties; (5) corporate affairs; and (6) bankruptcy *(Rule 86(1)(l))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Kolber**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Tkachuk**

Honourable Senators:
*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Di Nino, Furey, Hubley, Kroft, LaPierre, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Mahovlich, Poulin, Setlakwe, Tkachuk

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Angus, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Furey, Hervieux-Payette, Kelleher, Kolber, Kroft, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen, Oliver, Poulin, Setlakwe, Tkachuk, Wiebe

Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Mandate: The mandate of the Committee on Energy, Environment and Natural Resources is to examine legislation and matters relating to energy, the environment and natural resources generally, including: (1) mines and natural resources, other than fisheries and forestry; (2) pipelines, transmission lines and energy transportation; (3) environmental affairs; and (4) other energy-related matters *(Rule 86(1)(p))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Taylor**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Spivak**

Honourable Senators:
Banks, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Christensen, Kelleher, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Sibbeston, Stollery, Taylor, Watt

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Banks, Buchanan, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Christensen, Cochrane, Eyton, Finnerty, Kelleher, Kenny, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Sibbeston, Spivak, Taylor, Watt

Fisheries

Mandate: The Committee on Fisheries deals with bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to fisheries generally *(Rule 86(1))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Comeau**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Cook**

Honourable Senators:
*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Comeau, Cook, Gill, Hubley, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Watt

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Adam, Callbeck, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Carney, Chalifoux, Comeau, Cook, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Meighen, Molgat, Moore, Robertson, Watt

Foreign Affairs

Mandate: The Committee on Foreign Affairs was first established in March 1938 under the name Committee on External Relations. Its name subsequently changed to International Relations and in 1968 to Foreign Affairs. The mandate of the committee is to examine legislation and matters relating to foreign and Commonwealth relations, including: (1) treaties and international agreements; (2) external trade; (3) foreign aid; (4) defence; and (5) territorial and offshore matters *(Rule 86(1)(h))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Stollery**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Andreychuk**

Honourable Senators:
Andreychuk, Bolduc, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), De Bané, Di Nino, Grafstein, Graham, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Setlakwe, Stollery

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Andreychuk, Austin, Bolduc, Carney, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Corbin, De Bané, Di Nino, Grafstein, Graham, Losier-Cool, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Poulin, Stollery

Human Rights

Mandate: The Committee on Human Rights has a mandate to examine matters related to human rights generally.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Andreychuk**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Fraser**

Honourable Senators:
Andreychuk, Beaudoin, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cochrane, Ferretti Barth, Jaffer, Kinsella, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Poy

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Austin, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Comeau, De Bané, DeWare, Doody, Forrestall, Furey, Gauthier, Kenny, Kroft, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Milne, Murray, Poulin, Stollery

Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

Mandate: The Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration has a mandate to consider all matters of a financial or administrative nature relating to the internal management of the Senate. It reviews and authorizes the budget applications of committees and sets guidelines and policies on items such as senators' travel and research expenditures. It should be noted the committee is authorized to carry out its mandate on its own initiative rather than being dependent on an order of reference from the Senate *(Rule 86(1)(g))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Kroft**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Atkins**

Honourable Senators:
*Carstairs (or Robichaud), De Bané, Di Nino, Doody, Furey, Forrestall, Gauthier, Kroft, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Milne, Nolin, Poulin, Stollery

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Austin, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Comeau, De Bané, DeWare, Doody, Forrestall, Furey, Gauthier, Kenny, Kroft, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Milne, Murray, Poulin, Stollery

Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Mandate: The Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs has a mandate to examine legislation and matters relating to legal and constitutional matters generally, including: (1) federal-provincial relations; (2) administration of justice, law reform and all related matters; (3) the judiciary; (4) all essentially juridical matters; and (5) private bills not otherwise specifically assigned to another committee, including those related to marriage and divorce *(Rule 86(1)(k))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Milne**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Beaudoin**

Honourable Senators:
Andreychuk, Beaudoin, Bryden, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Christensen, Fairbairn, Joyal, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Milne, Moore, Pearson, Rivest

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Andreychuk, Atkins, Beaudoin, Buchanan, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cools, Fraser, Grafstein, Joyal, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Milne, Moore, Nolin, Pearson

Library of Parliament (Joint)

Mandate: The Standing Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament is authorized to assist the speaker of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Commons in directing and controlling the Library of Parliament, and to make recommendations to the speakers regarding the governance of the Library and the proper expenditure of moneys voted by Parliament for the purchase of books, maps or other articles to be deposited therein.

Chairs: **Honourable Senator Bryden, Carolyn Bennett, M.P**
Deputy Chair: **Betty Hinton, M.P.**

Honourable Senators:
Beaudoin, Cordy, Oliver, Poy

Original members agreed to by Motion of the Senate:
Beaudoin, Bryden, Cordy, Oliver, Poy

National Finance

Mandate: The Committee on National Finance was first created in May 1919 under the name "Committee on Finance," and became the Committee on National Finance in 1968. The committee's field of interest is government spending, either directly through the Estimates or indirectly through bills that provide borrowing authority or bear upon the spending proposals identified in the Estimates. The committee also has a mandate to examine the *Report of the Auditor General (Rule 86(1)(i))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Murray**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Cools**

Honourable Senators:
Banks, Beaudoin, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cook, Cools, Doody, Ferretti Barth, Johnson, Kinsella, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Murray, Taylor, Tunney, Wiebe

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Banks, Bolduc, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cools, Doody, Finnerty, Ferretti Barth, Hervieux-Payette, Kinsella, Kirby, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Murray, Stratton

National Security and Defence

Mandate: The Committee on National Security and Defence has a mandate to examine matters relating to national defence and security generally, including veterans affairs.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Kenny**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Forrestall**

Honourable Senators:
Atkins, Banks, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cordy, Day, Forrestall, Kenny, LaPierre, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen, Wiebe

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Atkins, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cordy, Forrestall, Hubley, Kenny, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen, Pépin, Rompkey, Wiebe

Veterans Affairs

(Subcommittee of the Standing Committee on National Security and Defence)

Mandate: From 1984 to 2000, the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology established a Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs to examine matters pertaining specifically to Canadian veterans. The responsibility for this issue was transferred to the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence in 2001.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Meighen**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Wiebe**

Honourable Senators:
Atkins, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Day, Kenny, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen, Wiebe

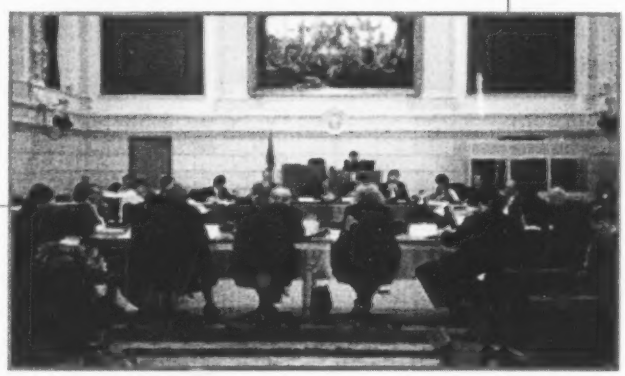
Official Languages (Joint)

Mandate: As per section 88 of the *Official Languages Act*, the mandate of the Joint Committee on Official Languages is to review the administration of the Act and the reports on official languages of the Official Languages Commissioner, the President of the Treasury Board and the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

Joint Chairs: **Honourable Senator Maheu, Mauril Bélanger, M.P.**
Deputy Chairs: **Scott Reid, M.P., Yolande Thibeault, M.P.**

Honourable Senators:
Gauthier, Léger, Maheu, Setlakwe

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Bacon, Beaudoin, Fraser, Gauthier, Losier-Cool, Maheu, Rivest, Setlakwe, Simard



Rules, Procedures and Rights of Parliament

(called Privileges, Standing Rules and Orders before September 19, 2001)

Mandate: The Committee on Privileges, Standing Rules and Orders has a mandate: (1) on its own initiative to propose, from time to time, amendments to the rules for consideration by the Senate; (2) upon referral from the Senate, to examine and, if required, report on any question of privilege; and (3) to consider the orders and customs of the Senate and privileges of Parliament *(Rule 86(1)(f))*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Austin**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Stratton**

Honourable Senators:
Andreychuk, Austin, Bryden, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cordy, Di Nino, Gauthier, Joyal, Losier-Cool, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Milne, Pitfield, Poulin, St. Germain, Stratton

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Andreychuk, Austin, Bryden, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), DeWare, Di Nino, Gauthier, Grafstein, Hervieux-Payette, Joyal, Kroft, Losier-Cool, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Murray, Poulin, Rossiter, Stratton

Scrutiny of Regulations (Joint)

Mandate: Under the terms of the *Statutory Instruments Act*, the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations examines, on a continuing basis, most government regulations to ensure their conformity with certain criteria approved by both houses. The committee can report any concerns or issues that it may identify to both houses.

Joint Chairs: **Honourable Senator Hervieux-Payette, Gurmant Grewal, M.P.**
Vice-Chair: **Tom Wappel, M.P.**

Honourable Senators:
Bryden, Cook, Lapointe, Moore, Phalen, Stratton, Tkachuk

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Bacon, Bryden, Finestone, Hervieux-Payette, Kinsella, Moore, Nolin

Selection

Mandate: The mandate of the Committee of Selection is found in the *Rules of the Senate*, which outlines its duties as follows: At the commencement of each session, a Committee of Selection consisting of nine senators shall be appointed whose duties shall be to nominate: (a) a senator to preside as speaker *pro tempore*; and (b) the senators to serve on the several select committees. The Committee of Selection shall, within the first five sitting days of each session, present a separate report to the Senate in respect of its nomination of a senator to preside as speaker *pro tempore*.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Rompkey**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Stratton**

Honourable Senators:
Austin, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Corbin, Fairbairn, Graham, Kinsella, LeBreton, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Robertson, Rompkey, Stratton

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Austin, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Corbin, DeWare, Fairbairn, Graham, Kinsella, LeBreton, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Pépin, Robertson, Roche

Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Mandate: The Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology traces its origins to 1908, when a Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Food was first established. It received its present name in 1983 and has a mandate to examine legislation and matters relating to social affairs, science and technology generally, including: (1) Indian and Inuit affairs; (2) cultural affairs and the arts; (3) social and labour matters; (4) health and welfare; (5) pensions; (6) housing; (7) fitness and amateur sport; (8) employment and immigration; (9) consumer affairs; and (10) youth affairs *(Rule 86(1)(m))*. From 1984 to 2000, the committee, in each session, established a Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs to examine matters pertaining specifically to Canadian veterans; and in 2001, the subcommittee moved to the Standing Committee on National Security and Defence.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Kirby**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator LeBreton**

Honourable Senators:
Callbeck, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cook, Cordy, Keon, Kirby, LeBreton, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Morin, Pépin, Roche

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Callbeck, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cohen, Cook, Cordy, Fairbairn, Graham, Johnson, Kirby, LeBreton, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Pépin, Robertson, Roche

Preservation and Promotion of Canadian Community

(Subcommittee of the Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology)

Mandate: The mandate of the Subcommittee on the Preservation and Promotion of Canadian Community is to examine and report on federal government policy relating to the preservation and promotion of a sense of community and national belonging in Canada. In particular, this committee is authorized to examine: (1) the effectiveness of the policies, programs, symbols and institutions that have been used in the past to promote and protect Canadian distinctiveness or which have fostered an element of Canadian distinctiveness merely by their existence; (2) the effects of globalization and rapid technological change on Canada's ability to preserve and promote its distinctiveness at home and abroad; (3) the options that exist to modernize federal policies with respect to preserving, creating and promoting the uniqueness of Canada in a changing national and international context; and (4) the opportunities that exist to use new technologies to market our unique qualities to the world and to engender pride in Canadians about themselves and their country.

Honourable Senators:
*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cook, Cordy, Kirby, LeBreton, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Roberston

Transport and Communications

Mandate: As per *Rule 86(1)(j)*, the subject areas for which the Committee on Transport and Communications is responsible include: (1) transport and communications by land, air, water and space — be this by radio, telephone, telegraph, wire, cable, microwave, wireless, television, satellite, broadcasting, post, or any other means, method or form; (2) tourist traffic; (3) common carriers; and (4) navigation, shipping and navigable waters.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Bacon**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Oliver**

Honourable Senators:
Adams, Bacon, Callbeck, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Forrestall, Gustafson, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Adams, Angus, Bacon, Callbeck, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Christensen, Eyton, Finestone, Fitzpatrick, Forrestall, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Rompkey, Setlakwe, Spivak

Special Senate Committee on Illegal Drugs

Mandate: The mandate of the Special Senate Committee on Illegal Drugs is to review Canada's anti-drug legislation and policies on cannabis, the government's current policies and international obligations, and strategies adopted by other countries with regard to cannabis.

Chair: **Honourable Senator Nolin**
Deputy Chair: **Honourable Senator Kenny**

Honourable Senators:
Banks, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Nolin, Rossiter

Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:
Banks, *Carstairs (or Robichaud), Kenny, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Nolin, Rossiter

Appendix B
List of Publications

1 Available to the Public

Fact Sheets

- *The Red Chamber*
- *Senate Leadership*
- *Compensation for Canadian Senators*
- *Committees*
- *The Senate's Contribution to the Legislative Process*
- *Women in the Senate*
- *Working with Canada's Youth*
- *The Senate Speaker*

Brochures/Booklets

- *The Senate Today*
- *The Senate Report* (quarterly newsletter)

Legislative Business

- *Journals of the Senate*
- *Debates of the Senate*

Produced in Cooperation with the Library of Parliament

- *Inside Canada's Parliament*
- *The Speaker of the Senate*
- *The War Paintings in the Senate Chamber*
- *The Senate in Focus*
- *The Senate in the Legislative Process*

2 Internal Publications

- *The Senate Bulletin*
- *Directory of Senators*
- *The Fourth Reading*

Appendix C
List of Committee Reports

The following is a list of legislative and special study reports conducted by standing, special and joint committees of the Senate of Canada during 2001-2002. The substantive reports are those that reflect the decisions of the committee on the work they are doing. Those listed as administrative are for the purposes of reporting past expenses; requesting powers (e.g., to travel or to televise); or to request budgetary approval.

A number of the reports are available on the Parliamentary web site (www.parl.gc.ca).

Copies of these reports may also be found in many public, legislative and university libraries. Depending on the quantity of stock remaining, copies may also be obtained by contacting:

The Committees and Private Legislation Directorate
The Senate of Canada
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A4
1-800-267-7362

Standing Committees

Aboriginal Peoples

Substantive

Third Report: To which was referred Bill S-24, An Act to implement an agreement between the Mohawks of Kanesatake and Her Majesty in right of Canada respecting governance of certain lands by the Mohawks of Kanesatake and to amend an Act in consequence
May 10, 2001

Fourth (and Final) Report: Northern Parks: A New Way
September 27, 2001

Sixth Report: To which was referred Bill C-37, An Act to facilitate the implementation of those provisions of First Nations' claim settlements in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan that relate to the creation of reserves or the addition of land to existing reserves, and to make related amendments to the Manitoba Claim Settlements Implementation Act and the Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement Act
February 19, 2002

Administrative

Second Report: To examine and report upon the opportunities to expand economic development
April 5, 2001

Fifth Report: To examine and report upon issues affecting urban Aboriginal youth in Canada
November 29, 2001

Agriculture and Forestry

Substantive

Third Report: To which was referred Bill C-25, An Act to amend the Farm Credit Corporation Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts
June 13, 2001

Fourth Report: Report on Forestry
June 28, 2001

Sixth Report: To which was referred Bill S-22, An Act to provide for the recognition of the Canadian Horse as the national horse of Canada
October 31, 2001

Eighth Report: Looking South: U.S. Agriculture and Agri-Food Policy in the New Century (Interim Report)
December 4, 2001

Administrative

Second Report: To examine international trade in agricultural and agri-food products
April 5, 2001

Fifth Report: To examine international trade in agricultural and agri-food products
October 18, 2001

Seventh Report: To examine international trade in agricultural and agri-food products
December 4, 2001

Banking, Trade and Commerce

Substantive

Third Report: To which was referred Bill S-17, An Act to amend the Patent Act
April 5, 2001

Fourth Report: To which was referred Bill S-11, An Act to amend the Canada Business Corporations Act and the Canada Cooperatives Act and to amend other Acts in consequence
April 5, 2001

Sixth Report: To which was referred Bill C-8, An Act to establish the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada and to amend certain Acts in relation to financial institutions
May 31, 2001

Seventh Report: To which was referred Bill C-13, An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act
June 7, 2001

Eighth Report: To which was referred Bill C-26, An Act to amend the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act and the Income Act in respect of tobacco
June 7, 2001

Ninth Report: To which was referred Bill C-22, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, the Income Tax Application Rules, certain Acts related to the Income Tax Act, the Canada Pension Plan, the Customs Act, the Excise Tax Act, the Modernization of Benefits and Obligations Act and another Act related to the Excise Tax Act
June 7, 2001

Tenth Report: To which was referred Bill S-31, this Act may be cited as the Income Tax Conventions Implementation Act, 2001
October 25, 2001

Eleventh Report: To which was referred Bill C-31, An Act to amend the Export Development Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts
November 27, 2001

Thirteenth Report: To which was referred Bill C-41, An Act to amend the Canadian Commercial Corporation Act Support Act
February 7, 2002

Fourteenth Report: To which was referred Bill S-40, An Act to amend the Payment Clearing and Settlement Act
March 14, 2002

Administrative

Fifth Report: To examine and report upon the present state of the domestic and international financial system
May 29, 2001

Twelfth Report: To examine and report upon the present state of the domestic and international financial system
December 5, 2001

Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Substantive

Third Report: To which was referred Bill S-15, An Act to enable and assist the Canadian tobacco industry in attaining its objective of preventing the use of tobacco by young persons in Canada
May 10, 2001

Fourth Report: To which was referred Bill C-3, An Act to amend the Eldorado Nuclear Limited Reorganization and Divestiture Act and the Petro-Canada Public Participation Act
June 6, 2001

Fifth Report: To which was referred Bill C-4, An Act to establish a foundation to fund sustainable development technology
June 6, 2001

Sixth Report: Canada's Nuclear Reactors: How Much Safety is Enough? (Interim Report)
June 11, 2001

Eighth Report: To which was referred Bill S-18, An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act (clean drinking water)
November 21, 2001

Tenth Report: To which was referred Bill C-39, An Act to replace the Yukon Act in order to modernize it and to implement certain provisions of the Yukon Northern Affairs Program Devolution Transfer Agreement, and to repeal and make amendments to other Acts
March 7, 2002

Eleventh Report: To which was referred Bill C-33, An Act respecting the water resources of Nunavut and the Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal and to make consequential amendments to other Acts
March 21, 2002

Administrative

Seventh Report: To examine such issues as may arise from relating to energy, the environment and natural resources
June 12, 2001

Ninth Report: To examine such issues as may arise from relating to energy, the environment and natural resources
November 29, 2001

Fisheries

Substantive

Third Report: Aquaculture in Canada's Atlantic and Pacific Regions (Interim Report)
June 29, 2001

Fifth Report: Selected Themes on Canada's Freshwater and Northern Fisheries
February 19, 2002

Administrative

Second Report: To examine and report upon the matters relating to the fishing industry
May 10, 2001

Fourth Report: Release of Funds
December 4, 2001

Foreign Affairs

Administrative

Second Report: To examine and report on emerging political, social, economic and security developments in Russia and Ukraine
April 25, 2001

Third Report: To examine and report on the consequences for Canada of the evolving European Union and on other related political, economic and security matters
April 25, 2001

Fourth Report: To examine such issues as may arise from time to time relating to foreign relations generally
April 25, 2001

Fifth Report: To examine and report on emerging political, social, economic and security developments in Russia and Ukraine
June 12, 2001

Sixth Report: To examine and report on emerging political, social, economic and security developments in Russia and Ukraine
September 25, 2001

Seventh Report: To which was referred Bill C-32, An Act to implement the Free Trade Agreement between the government of Canada and the government of the Republic of Costa Rica
November 21, 2001

Eighth Report: To examine such issues as may arise from time to time relating to foreign relations generally
December 4, 2001

Ninth Report: To examine and report on the consequences for Canada of the evolving European Union and on other related political, economic and security matters
December 4, 2001

Tenth Report: To which was referred Bill C-6, An Act to amend the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act
December 12, 2001

Eleventh Report: To which was referred Bill C-35, An Act to amend the Foreign Missions and International Organizations Act
December 13, 2001

Twelfth Report: To examine and report on emerging political, social, economic and security developments in Russia and Ukraine
March 25, 2002

Human Rights

Substantive

Second Report: Promises to Keep: Implementing Canada's Human Rights Obligations
December 13, 2001

Administrative

First Report: To examine issues relating to human rights and, inter alia, to review the machinery of government dealing with Canada's international and national human rights obligations
June 7, 2001

Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Substantive

Third Report: To which was referred Bill S-25, An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Conference of Mennonites in Canada
April 26, 2001

Fourth Report: To examine and report on the Chief Electoral Officer's Report
May 17, 2001

Fifth Report: To which was referred Bill C-12, An Act to amend the Judges Act and to amend another Act in consequence
May 17, 2001

Sixth Report: To which was referred Bill S-27, An Act to authorize The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada to apply to be continued as a company under the laws of the Province of Quebec
May 31, 2001

Seventh Report: To which was referred Bill S-28, An Act to authorize Certas Direct Insurance Company to apply to be continued as a company under the laws of the Province of Quebec
May 31, 2001

Eighth Report: To which was referred Bill C-9, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act
June 7, 2001

Ninth Report: To which was referred the document entitled "Proposals to correct certain anomalies, inconsistencies and errors and to deal with other matters of a non-controversial and uncomplicated nature in the Statutes of Canada and to repeal an Act and certain provisions that have expired, lapsed or otherwise ceased to have effect"
October 31, 2001

Tenth Report: To which was referred Bill C-7, An Act in respect of criminal justice for young persons and to amend and repeal other Acts
November 8, 2001

Eleventh Report: To review the proposed Referendum Regulation adapting the Canada Elections Act for the purposes of a referendum
November 29, 2001

Twelfth Report: To which was referred Bill C-24, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (organized crime and law enforcement) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts
December 4, 2001

Thirteenth Report: To which was referred Bill C-40, An Act to correct certain anomalies, inconsistencies and errors and to deal with other matters of a non-controversial and uncomplicated nature in the Statutes of Canada and to repeal certain provisions that have expired, lapsed or otherwise ceased to have effect
December 6, 2001

Fourteenth Report: To which was referred Bill C-15A, An Act to amend the Criminal Code and to amend other Acts
February 19, 2002

Fifteenth Report: To which was referred Bill C-30, An Act to establish a body that provides administrative services to the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court, the Court Martial Appeal Court and the Tax Court of Canada, to amend the Federal Court Act, the Tax Court of Canada Act and the Judges Act, and to make related and consequential amendments to other Acts
March 21, 2002

National Finance

Substantive

Fifth Report: To which was referred Bill S-23, An Act to amend the Customs Act and to make related amendments to other Acts
May 17, 2001

Sixth Report: To which was referred Bill C-17, An Act to amend the Budget Implementation Act, 1997 and the Financial Administration Act
June 7, 2001

Seventh Report: To which was referred Bill C-18, An Act to amend the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act
June 12, 2001

Eighth Report: To which were referred the 2001-2002 Estimates
June 12, 2001

Ninth Report: The Role of the Government in the Financing of Deferred Maintenance Costs in Canada's Post-Secondary Institutions
October 30, 2001

Tenth Report: To which were referred the Supplementary Estimates "A," 2001-2002
December 4, 2001

Eleventh Report: To which were referred the Supplementary Estimates "B," 2001-2002
March 14, 2002

Twelfth Report: To which were referred the 2001-2002 Estimates
March 14, 2002

Thirteenth Report: To which were referred the 2002-2003 Estimates
March 19, 2002

Fourteenth Report: The Effectiveness of and Possible Improvements to the Present Equalization Policy
March 21, 2002

Fifteenth Report: To which was referred Bill C-49, An Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on December 10, 2001
March 25, 2002

National Security and Defence

Substantive

Fifth Report: Canadian Security and Military Preparedness
February 28, 2002

Administrative

First Report: To conduct an introductory survey of the major security and defence issues facing Canada with a view to preparing a detailed work plan for future comprehensive studies
June 7, 2001

Second Report: To conduct an introductory survey of the major security and defence issues facing Canada with a view to preparing a detailed work plan for future comprehensive studies
September 25, 2001

Third Report: To conduct an introductory survey of the major security and defence issues facing Canada with a view to preparing a detailed work plan for future comprehensive studies
November 29, 2001

Fourth Report: To examine and report on the health care provided to veterans of war and of peacekeeping missions
February 21, 2002

Privileges, Standing Rules and Orders

Substantive

Fourth Report: Name change of the "Senate Committee on National Security and Defence"
September 19, 2001

Administrative

Third Report: Budget (2001-2002)
May 17, 2001

Rules, Procedures and Rights of Parliament
(called Privileges, Standing Rules and Orders before September 19, 2001)

Substantive

Fourth Report: Name change of the Senate Committee on National Security and Defence
September 19, 2001

Sixth Report: Study of the structure of Senate Committees — extension of reporting date
October 4, 2001

Seventh Report: Recognition of a third party in the Senate
November 6, 2001

Eighth Report: Amendments to the Rules — senators indicted and subjected to judicial proceedings
December 5, 2001

Ninth Report: Reprint of the Rules of the Senate, February 2002
February 20, 2002

Tenth Report: Bill S-34, An Act respecting Royal Assent to bills
March 5, 2002

Eleventh Report: Modernizing the Senate from within: updating the Senate committee structure, operational issues
March 20, 2002

Twelfth Report: Updates to the Rules of the Senate regarding the recognition of a third party
March 26, 2002

Administrative

Third Report: Budget (2001-2002)
May 17, 2001

Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Substantive

Fifth Report: To which was referred Bill C-2, An Act to amend the Employment Insurance Act and the Employment Insurance (Fishing) Regulations
May 3, 2001

Eighth Report: The Health of Canadians — the Federal Role (Interim Report) Volumes Four: Issues and Options
September 17, 2001

Ninth Report: To which was referred Bill C-11, An Act respecting immigration to Canada and the granting of refugee protection to persons who are displaced, persecuted or in danger
October 23, 2001

Tenth Report: To examine and report upon the state of the health care system in Canada
December 11, 2001

Eleventh Report: To examine and report on the state of federal government policy relating to the preservation and promotion of a sense of community and national belonging in Canada
December 11, 2001

Twelfth Report: To which was referred Bill S-12, An Act to amend the Statistics Act and the National Archives of Canada Act (census records)
December 14, 2001

Thirteenth Report: To which was referred the subject matter of Bill S-21, An Act to guarantee the human right to privacy
December 14, 2001

Fourteenth Report: To examine and report upon the developments since Royal Assent was given during the Second Session of the Thirty-Sixth Parliament to Bill C-6, An Act to support and promote electronic commerce by protecting personal information that is collected, used or disclosed in certain circumstances,

by providing for the use of electronic means to communicate or record information or transactions and by amending the Canada Evidence Act, the Statutory Instruments Act and the Statute Revision Act
December 14, 2001

Fifteenth Report: The Health of Canadians — the Federal Role (Interim Report)
Volume Two: Current Trends and Future Challenges
January 29, 2002

Sixteenth Report: The Health of Canadians — the Federal Role (Interim Report)
Volume Three: Health Care Systems in Other Countries
January 29, 2002

Administrative

Third Report: To examine and report upon the state of the health care system in Canada
April 24, 2001

Fourth Report: To which was referred Bill S-14, An Act respecting Sir John A. Macdonald Day and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day
April 26, 2001

Sixth Report: To examine and report upon the state of federal government policy relating to the preservation and promotion of a sense of community and national belonging in Canada
May 16, 2001

Seventh Report: To examine and report upon the state of the health care system in Canada
June 12, 2001

Transport and Communications

Substantive

Third Report: To which was referred Bill S-3, An Act to amend the Motor Vehicle Transport Act, 1987 and to make consequential amendments to other Acts
May 3, 2001

Fourth Report: To which was referred Bill S-7, An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act
June 5, 2001

Sixth Report: To which was referred Bill C-14, An Act respecting shipping and navigation and to amend the Shipping Conferences Exemption Act, 1987 and other Acts
October 18, 2001

Seventh Report: To which was referred Bill S-33, An Act to amend the Carriage by Air Act
November 6, 2001

Eighth Report: To which was referred Bill C-34, An Act to establish the Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada and to make consequential amendments to other Acts
November 27, 2001

Ninth Report: To which was referred Bill C-38, An Act to amend the Air Canada Public Participation Act
December 6, 2001

Eleventh Report: To which was referred Bill C-44, An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act
December 13, 2001

Administrative

Fifth Report: Your Committee recommends as follows: That the Standing Senate Committee on Transport and Communications be authorized to examine and report on issues facing the intercity busing industry
September 25, 2001

Tenth Report: To examine issues facing the intercity busing industry
December 6, 2001

Special Committees

Illegal Drugs

Administrative

First Report: To reassess Canada's anti-drug legislation and policies
May 10, 2001

Second Report: To reassess Canada's anti-drug legislation and policies
June 12, 2001

Third Report: To reassess Canada's anti-drug legislation and policies
November 29, 2001

Bill C-36

First Report: To consider the subject matter of Bill C-36, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Official Secrets Act, the Canada Evidence Act, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act and other Acts, and to enact measures respecting the registration of charities, in order to combat terrorism and explore the protection of human rights and civil liberties in the application of this Act
November 1, 2001

Second Report: To which was referred Bill C-36, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Official Secrets Act, the Canada Evidence Act, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act and other Acts, and to enact measures respecting the registration of charities, in order to combat terrorism
December 10, 2001

Joint Committees of the Senate and the House of Commons

Library of Parliament

First Report: Change of Quorum
May 17, 2001

Official Languages

Second Report: The broadcasting and availability of the debates and proceedings of Parliament in both official languages
May 2, 2001

Third Report: Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002
May 31, 2001

Fourth Report: Advisability of increasing funds for the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
May 31, 2001

Fifth Report: Study on the bilingual services offered by Air Canada
June 12, 2001

Sixth Report: Resolution of the Standing Joint Committee on Official Languages
February 7, 2002

Seventh Report: Air Canada: Good intentions are not enough!
February 21, 2002

Scrutiny of Regulations

Second Report: Section 58 of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations, C.R.C. 1978, c. 285
June 7, 2001

Third Report: Statutory Instruments Act
November 8, 2001

Fourth Report: Subsection 15(5) of the Northwest Territories Reindeer Regulations, C.R.C. 1978, c. 1238
December 10, 2001

Fifth Report: Fifth Report (No. 70)
February 7, 2002

Appendix D
Glossary of Parliamentary Terms*

adjournment	termination of a sitting for any period of time, from a few minutes to several months, within a session
amendment	an alteration proposed to a motion, to a clause of a bill, or to a committee report
bicameral	a legislature comprising two chambers or houses, e.g., the Senate and the House of Commons
bill	a proposed law submitted to Parliament
caucus	a meeting attended by all senators and members of the House of Commons of a given party
clerk of the Senate	the chief procedural advisor to the speaker of the Senate and to senators
committee	a body mandated to consider all matters, including bills, referred to it by the chamber
committee stage	the detailed study of the clauses of a bill before or after second reading
Constitution Act	one of a series of Acts, the first adopted in 1867, which contain much of the written part of the Canadian Constitution. The *Constitution Acts* were formally entitled British North America Acts. The *Constitution Act, 1982,* contains the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*
Debates of the Senate	the printed record of the proceedings in the Senate chamber, published after each sitting, and based on the edited and corrected text of the "blues"
enact a law	a legislative assembly adopts or passes bills which are enacted into laws only on receiving royal assent
***ex officio* member**	a person unofficially attached to a committee in a capacity other than that of a research staff member or consultant
first reading	a purely formal stage in the passage of a bill. The motion for first reading and printing immediately follows the granting of leave to introduce the bill in the chamber and is deemed carried without question put
gallery	the area in the chamber set aside for the public, the press or distinguished visitors who wish to attend a sitting
independent senator	a senator who does not belong to a recognized political party
Journals of the Senate	the official record of chamber proceedings for a session
leader of the government	the member of a party responsible for its management in the chamber
mace	a large, heavy and richly ornamented staff which is a symbol of authority
money bill	a public bill authorizing government expenditures or imposing a tax
Order Paper	day-by-day order of business in the Senate chamber; the official agenda of the Senate, published for each sitting day, listing all items that may be brought forward on that particular day

page	a student employed to carry messages, and to deliver documents and other reading material to senators in the chamber and in committee
Parliament of Canada Act	the statute which makes formal claim to the privilege of Parliament and lays out the administrative framework for both houses
pre-study of a bill	the examination of a draft bill or of the subject matter of a bill before its formal introduction, or of a bill before second reading
procedural clerk	a member of the professional procedural cadre who performs various administrative and procedural duties
reading (of a bill)	one of the stages of the passage of a bill; in early British practice, the bill was actually read out three times by the clerk. The reading stages (first, second and third) now each have their own individual function
second reading	the stage at which the principle and object of a bill are debated and either accepted or rejected
Senate bill	a bill, whether public or private, which is first introduced in the Senate. Such a bill, prefixed with the letter "S" rather than the letter "C," is sent to the House of Commons after it has been passed by the Senate
session	one of the fundamental periods into which a Parliament is divided, usually consisting of a number of separate sittings. Sessions are begun by a Speech from the Throne and ended by prorogation
Speech from the Throne	a speech normally delivered by the governor general at the opening of a session of Parliament, which outlines the government's legislative plans for the session. The speech is delivered in the Senate chamber in the presence of members of both Houses
standing committee	a committee established in the Standing Orders of the Senate
standing order	an order adopted by the Senate to regulate its proceedings which remains in effect permanently
subcommittee	a committee within a larger committee, to which the latter may delegate its powers, except the power to report to the chamber
table	the table in front of the speaker's chair at which the clerk and the other table officers sit
table officers	the clerks who provide procedural advice during sittings of the chamber
third reading	the last stage of consideration of a bill, at the conclusion of which the bill as a whole is either finally approved or rejected
usher of the black rod	an officer of the Senate who delivers messages to the Commons when its members' attendance is required in the Senate chamber by the governor general or her deputy
whip	a senator charged with keeping other members of the same party informed concerning chamber business and ensuring their attendance, especially when a vote is anticipated. Each party normally has a chief whip and one or more deputy whips

*Source: *Vocabulary of Parliament, Revised and Expanded Edition. Terminology Bulletin 240.* Client Services, Translation Bureau. Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Services, 1998.